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ABSTRACT

This book is a compilation of data on black Americans. The record of the past two decades shows that blacks have been migrating out of the rural South into the cities of the North and West. There, with greater choices, many have been progressing economically from unskilled low-paid jobs into white-collar and skilled occupations. In search of better housing and jobs, many have been moving out from their first place of urban settlement in city core centers into the surrounding suburban rings. Over a period of time, a migrant population has been giving way to a settled, urban, second generation, as increasing numbers are moving economically and socially from extreme poverty into middle-class status. Others are left behind, both in the rural back waters of the South and in the urban centers. The charts and tables in this book attempt to present visually some of the information about blacks in recent years. Data from the 1970 census are included. (Authors/JA)

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BLACK AMERICANS
a chartbook

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
J. D. Hodgson, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Geoffrey H. Moore, Commissioner

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1971

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PREFACE

This *Chart Book* was prepared in the Office of Economic and Social Research of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Sylvia S. Small had major responsibility for the preparation of the *Chart Book*, under the direction of Dr. Pamela Kacser, Advisor on Socio-Economic Research, Claudia Ellis, Susie Scandrett and Earl Mellor of BLS and Ann Brown of Trinity College contributed to the technical work.

Much of the material on which the charts are based was developed for the joint publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census, *The Social and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, 1969,* BLS Report 375, part of a series initiated by the previous Advisor on Socio-Economic Research, Mrs. Dorothy K. Newman.

The Bureau wishes to express appreciation for the assistance of other organizations, especially the Bureau of the Census and the National Center for Health Statistics.

CONTENTS

Chart No.		Page
	Introduction	1
	Migration and Population	3
1	The percent of blacks in the total population has remained about the same since the turn of the century	5
2	Blacks are less than 10 percent of the population in the North and West, but nearly 20 percent in the South	7
3	Despite substantial migration from the South, over half of all blacks still live there	9
4	Blacks have continued to leave the South in recent years, but at a slower rate than in the 1940's	11
5	The population increase among blacks has taken place in central cities and, among whites, outside the cities — but whites in central cities still outnumber blacks 4 to 1	13
6	The percent of blacks living in segregated neighborhoods has increased since 1960, according to special censuses in 15 cities	15
	Employment and Unemployment	17
7	Employment of blacks rose 1.5 million between 1960 and 1970 — and unemployment is lower despite recent increases	19
8	The black unemployment rate in 1970 was about 8 percent — much higher than the white rate	21

3

Chart No.		Page
9	In 1970, blacks accounted for 11 percent of the civilian labor force, 18 percent of the unemployed, and 22 percent of those working part time involuntarily	23
10	Married men had the lowest unemployment rates, among both blacks and whites	25
11	Comparing teenagers and the adult unemployed — adults have lower unemployment rates and smaller black-white differences	27
12	About half of all black teenagers are in school; of those out of school, over one–third are not in the labor force	29
13	In 1970, 6 out of every 10 blacks were in white–collar, craftsmen, or operative jobs compared with 8 out of every 10 whites	31
14	The largest job gains among black men between 1963 and 1970 were in well–paid durable goods operative jobs	33
15	Unemployment rates were lower for men in white–collar and craftsmen jobs than for those in laborer and most service jobs	35
	Income	37
16	The ratio of black to white family income rose in the late 1960's to the highest on record, but the level of black income was still only three–fifths of the white	39
17	Black families are moving into the middle–income groups. The proportion with incomes of $10,000 or more was 8 times greater in 1969 than in 1947.	41
18	Family incomes increased between 1947 and 1969 for both blacks and whites	43

19 The greatest disparity between black and white family income is in the South 45

20 The earnings of black men are higher than those of either black women or white women, but less than white men's 47

21 Family income is highest when both husband and wife work and lowest for female–headed families, for both blacks and whites 49

22 Most wives who work for pay contribute less than one–third of family income, whether the family is black or white 51

Poverty 53

23 The number of poor has decreased sharply since 1959 — but nearly one–third of the blacks and one–tenth of the whites were still poor in 1969 55

24 Most of the poor do *not* receive welfare assistance. 57

25 Black families in poverty are more likely than white to be earners, and with children to support. . . 59

26 Most of the black poor do not live in large cities. . 61

Family 63

27 Three–fourths of black families and four–fifths of white are headed by a man 65

28 An increasing proportion of women heads of families — both black and white — are separated or divorced 67

29 Most black children live with both parents — but most poor black children are in broken homes. . 69

Chart No.		Page
	Vital Statistics and Health	**71**
30	Birth rates for both blacks and whites have dropped	**73**
31	Infant and maternal mortality are much higher for blacks than for whites, although all are decreasing	**75**
32	The number of years of life remaining at any age is consistently lower for blacks than for whites	**77**
33	Disabling illnesses and chronic conditions that limit activity are about the same for blacks and whites	**79**
34	The educational attainment of young black men has almost caught up with that of whites	**81**
35	Higher education has meant higher earning power for both blacks and whites, but at each educational level, black men have less income than white men	**83**
36	Most black youth of school age attend school. A larger proportion of whites above the compulsory school ages attend, but among 3- and 4-year-olds, a larger proportion of blacks are in school programs like "Head Start"	**85**
37	In 1965, the average performance of black youth in the final year of high school was at a ninth grade level . . . the gap with white performance widened between sixth grade and twelfth	**87**
38	The percent completing college had increased for both blacks and whites, but white gains have been larger	**89**
	Housing	**91**
39	The proportion of blacks living in housing either dilapidated or lacking basic plumbing is still much larger than among whites	**93**

40 In all regions, housing of blacks is far worse in smaller cities, towns, and rural areas than in metropolitan centers 95

Crime 97

41 Black men and women are far more likely than white to be victims of crimes of violence 99

42 At every income level, blacks are more likely than whites to be victims of serious crimes 101

43 Blacks are more likely to be arrested for crimes of violence. Whites predominate in arrests for property crimes 103

Citizenship 105

44 In 1970, black men in the Armed Forces accounted for 10 percent of the total 107

45 Blacks constituted 2 percent of all officers in the Armed Forces and 3 percent of those in Southeast Asia 109

46 The reenlistment rate of eligible black men was much higher than the rate for eligible white men in the mid-1960's 111

47 Young black Vietnam War veterans had higher unemployment rates than white Vietnam veterans. 113

48 Six out of every 10 blacks in the United States voted in the 1968 Presidential election, compared with 7 out of every 10 whites 115

49 The number of blacks elected to State office has risen sharply, especially in the South 117

Chart No.		Page
	Projections	**119**
50	The population of the United States 16 years old and over will increase more than 25 million between 1969 and 1980 — 4 million of the increase will be blacks	**121**
51	Between 1969 and 1980, 2.8 million blacks will be added to the labor force	**123**
52	The percent of black men in the labor force is expected to increase, and of black women, to decrease, by 1980, becoming closer to the white rates	**125**
53	By 1980, nearly half the white labor force and 60 percent of the black labor force will be under 35 years old	**127**
54	Educational differences between the black and white labor force will be much smaller by 1980.	**129**

INTRODUCTION

Blacks[1] are America's largest and most visible minority, and they are on the move — physically, economically, and socially. The record of the past two decades shows that blacks have been migrating out of the rural South into the cities of the Nation's North and West. There, with greater choices, many have been progressing economically from unskilled low-paid jobs into white-collar and skilled occupations. In search of better housing, and better jobs, many have been moving out, from their first place of urban settlement in city core centers into the surrounding suburban rings. Over a period of time, a migrant population has been giving way to a settled, urban, second generation, as increasing numbers are moving economically and socially from extreme poverty into middle-class status.

Others are left behind, both in the rural backwaters of the South and in the urban centers there and elsewhere. In many instances, white progress has been so much greater as to overshadow the blacks' real gains. In other instances, apparent black gains have been illusory, when measured against those of the rest of the population.

At the same time, many problems of urban interrelationship have been aggravated by the massive and swift movement of blacks in the past two decades. Whites and blacks alike have misconceptions about the facts which surround today's mobile population.

The charts that follow attempt to present visually some of the information about the progress and problems of blacks in recent years, as they advance toward full equality with the white majority.

Many subjects of concern have been given only scant treatment because the information now available is too old to provide a truly relevant analysis. After the 1970 census has been tabulated and analysed, we may be able to ascertain better the problems and progress of black Americans.

The tables accompanying each of the charts are very brief. For those interested in further detail, a list of the charts with sources of additional data is included in the appendices of sources and references at the back of this publication.

[1] The standard government terminology to distinguish between "white" and "Negro and other races" is used in the tables in this bulletin. Where data are available for Negroes or blacks alone, that is stated explicitly. Since about 91 percent of "Negro and other races" is black, the use of the entire category of Negro and other races in tabulations where that terminology is used may be related to blacks in the text.

MIGRATION AND POPULATION

The percentage of blacks in the total population has changed little in this century. It was about 12 percent of the total in 1900, compared with 11 percent today.

During the large immigrations of Europeans to the United States before World War I, it dropped to 10 percent and remained close to that level during the depression of the 1930's and World War II.

However, since World War II, a massive migration from the rural South and concentration in the large central cities of the North and West have occurred.[1]

[1] Except where noted, where data for regions are shown in this and succeeding tables, the standard Census definition for each region is used. The South includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 1. TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION, 1890-1960, AND 1966-1969

Year	Population in millions		Percent Negro
	Total	Negro	
1890	62.9	7.5	12
1900[1]	76.0	8.8	12
1910[1]	92.0	9.8	11
1920[1]	105.7	10.5	10
1930[1]	122.8	11.9	10
1940[1]	131.7	12.9	10
1950[1]	150.5	15.0	10
1960	178.5	18.8	11
1966	194.1	21.3	11
1967	196.1	21.7	11
1968	198.2	22.3	11
1969	199.8	22.3	11

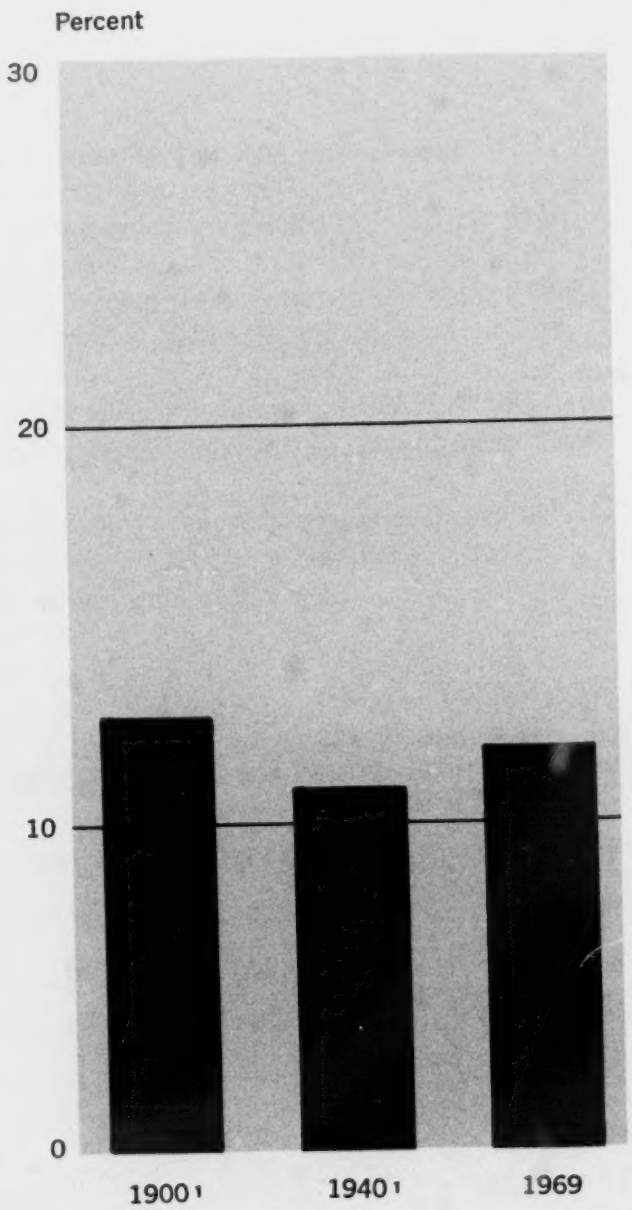
[1] Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Note: In this report population data exclude Armed Forces Overseas and in 1950, 1960, and 1966-69, Armed Forces living in Barracks.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 1.

THE PERCENT OF BLACKS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION HAS REMAINED ABOUT THE SAME SINCE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY



1 Excludes Alaska and Hawaii

Source: See appendix A

By 1940, a substantial black population was in the larger Northern cities. Blacks continued to migrate North and West in increasing numbers. The most rapid acceleration took place in the 1940's and 1950's when the wartime and the post-War booms in industrial activity opened jobs in these areas.

As a result, the black percent of the population has been declining in the South and rising elsewhere.

Nevertheless, today blacks are less than 10 percent of total population in the North and West, but nearly 20 percent in the South.

TABLE 2. NEGROES AS A PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, UNITED STATES AND REGIONS, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1966, AND 1969

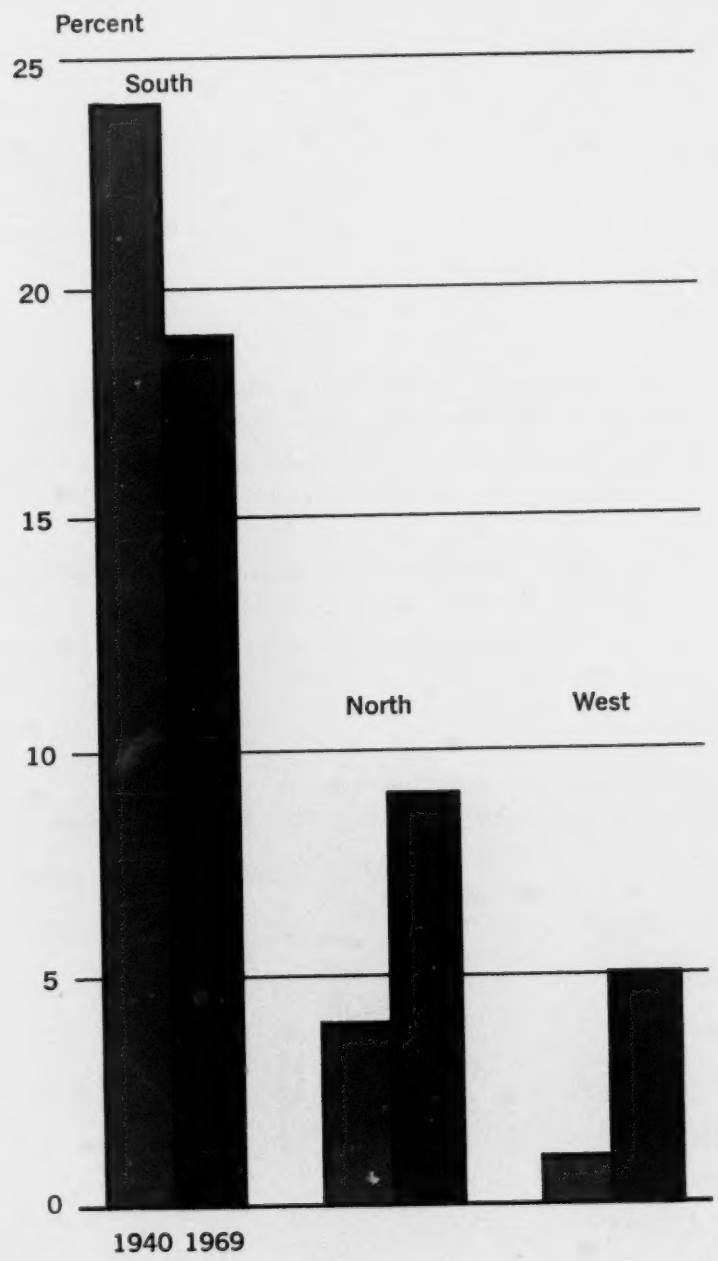
Region	1940[1]	1950[1]	1960	1966	1969
United States	10	10	11	11	11
South	24	22	21	20	19
North	4	5	7	8	9
Northeast	4	5	7	8	9
North Central	4	5	7	8	8
West	1	3	4	5	5

[1] Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 2.

BLACKS ARE LESS THAN 10 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE NORTH AND WEST, BUT NEARLY 20 PERCENT IN THE SOUTH



Source: See appendix A.

The greatest change in the black population has taken place in its location rather than its proportion in the total population, as blacks migrated from the rural and urban South to cities in other regions.

Even with these substantial migrations, more than half of all blacks still lived in the South in 1969 compared with three-fourths in 1940.

TABLE 3. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION, BY REGION, 1940, 1950, 1960, AND 1969

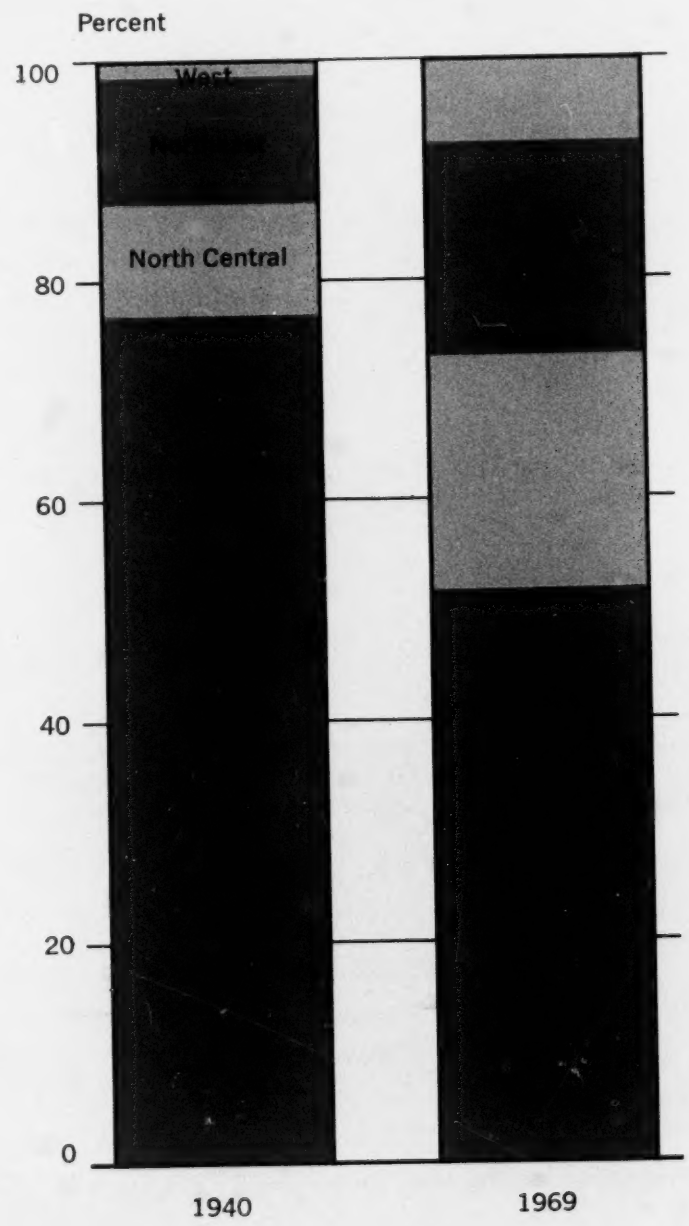
Region	1940[1]	1950[1]	1960	1969
United States	100	100	100	100
South	77	68	60	52
North	22	28	34	41
Northeast	11	13	16	19
North Central	11	15	18	21
West	1	4	6	7

[1] Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 3.

DESPITE SUBSTANTIAL MIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH
OVER HALF OF ALL BLACKS STILL LIVE THERE



Source: See appendix A.

16

The movement of blacks from the South to other places in the United States continued in the 1960's. Between 1940 and 1966, a net total of 3.7 million had left the South for other regions.

By 1970, average annual black migration out of the South was 8 percent lower than it had been in the 1940's.

In spite of massive migration, 12 million blacks still lived in the South in 1969, an increase of about 2 million since 1940, because of natural population increases and the increasing life span of the population.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION,[1] BY REGION, 1940-66 (IN THOUSANDS)

Region	Negro and other races	White
South	−3,704	+ 930
All other regions	+3,722	+5,084

TABLE 4A. NEGRO POPULATION, AND ESTIMATED NET OUT-MIGRATION OF "NEGROES AND OTHER RACES" FROM THE SOUTH,[1] 1940-70 (IN THOUSANDS)

Item	Population group	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70
"Negroes and other races," average annual net out-migration from the South		159.7	145.7	138.0

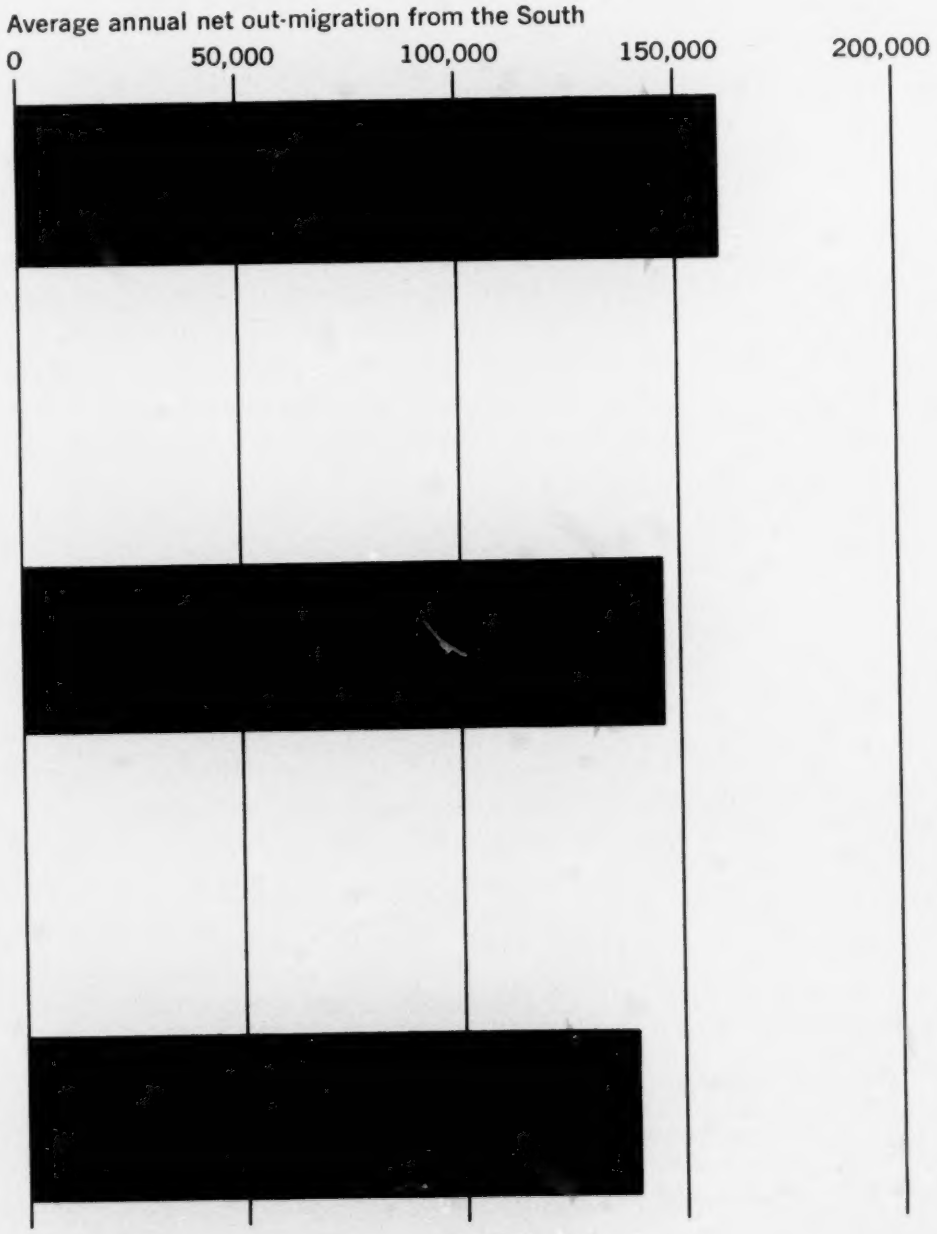
	1940	1950	1960	1970
Negro population in the South	9,905	10,222	11,312	12,064

[1] Includes net migration from abroad.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 4.

BLACKS HAVE CONTINUED TO LEAVE THE SOUTH IN RECENT YEARS, BUT AT A SLOWER RATE THAN IN THE 1940's



Source: See appendix A.

The great majority of blacks today are city dwellers.

Even in the South (where most rural blacks live) 3 out of every 5 were located in an urban area by 1970. In part, this is because most of the black population increase since World War II has taken place in central cities of metropolitan areas. — Most of the white increase, by contrast, has been in the suburbs or other places outside the central cities.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY LOCATION INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1950, 1960, AND 1969

	Total population (millions)					
	Negro			White		
Location	1950	1960	1969	1950	1960	1969
United States total	15.0	18.8	22.3	135.2	158.1	175.3
Metropolitan areas	8.4	12.2	15.6	80.3	99.2	111.7
Central cities	6.5	9.7	12.3	45.5	47.5	45.3
Outside central cities	1.9	2.5	3.3	34.8	51.7	66.4
Smaller cities, towns, and rural	6.7	6.7	6.7	54.8	58.9	63.6

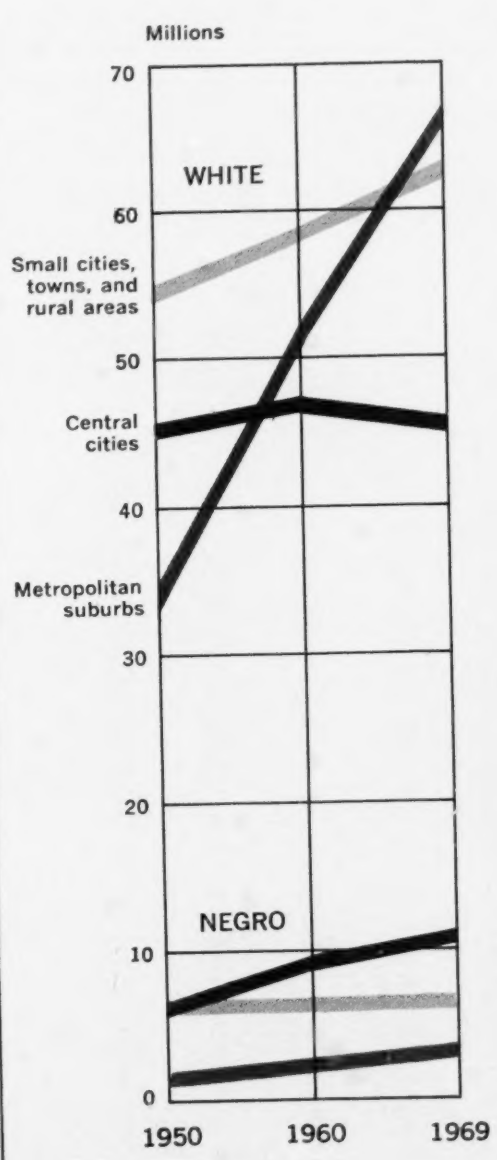
Source: See appendix A.

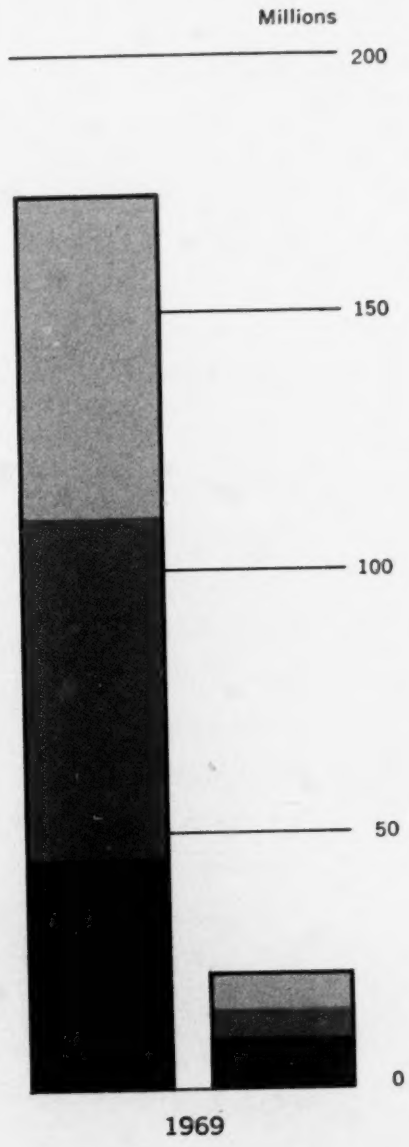
CHART 5.

THE POPULATION INCREASE AMONG BLACKS HAS TAKEN PLACE IN CENTRAL CITIES AND AMONG WHITES OUTSIDE THE CITIES

BUT

WHITES IN CENTRAL CITIES STILL OUTNUMBER BLACKS 4 TO 1





Source: See appendix A.

20

Urban blacks have been segregated, residentially, and indications are that their segregation has been increasing through the mid-1960's.

By 1965, only 1 city of the 15 in which there had been special Censuses since 1960, still had as much as half its black population in a "white" neighborhood (less than 25 percent Negro) — Sacramento, California.

By way of contrast, in 6 of these cities at least 2 out of every 3 blacks lived in predominantly black areas (where 75 percent or more of the population is black). In most, the proportion in such areas had increased.

Blacks were moving, however, into middle-class neighborhoods that had been vacated by whites who moved to the suburbs. No data are yet available to indicate whether the tendency toward increased segregation has been affected by the new Open Housing Laws.

TABLE 6. PERCENT OF ALL NEGROES IN SELECTED CITIES LIVING IN CENSUS TRACTS GROUPED ACCORDING TO PROPORTION NEGRO IN 1960 AND 1964-1968

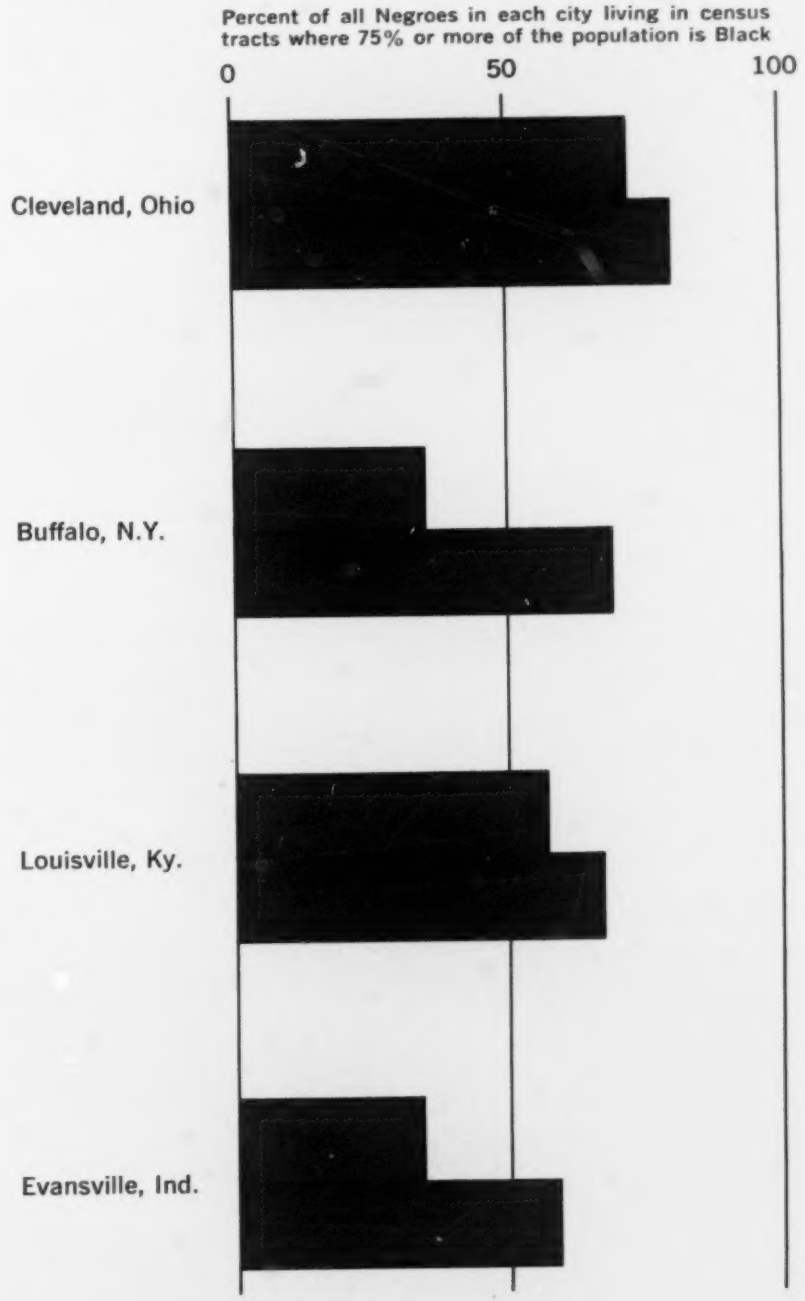
City and State	Year	Proportion Negro in Census Tract: All census tracts	75 or more	50 to 74	25 to 49	Less than 25
		Percent of all Negroes in city				
Cleveland, Ohio	1960	100	72	16	8	4
	1965	100	80	12	4	4
Memphis, Tenn.	1960	100	65	26	5	4
	1967	100	78	14	4	4
Phoenix, Ariz.	1960	100	19	36	24	21
	1965	100	18	23	42	17
Buffalo, N.Y.	1960	100	35	47	6	12
	1966	100	69	10	13	8
Louisville, Ky.	1960	100	57	13	17	13
	1964	100	67	13	10	10
New Haven, Conn.	1960	100	0	33	19	48
	1967	100	16	19	27	38
Rochester, N.Y.	1960	100	8	43	17	32
	1964	100	16	45	24	15
Sacramento, Calif.	1960	100	9	0	14	77
	1964	100	8	14	28	50
Des Moines, Iowa	1960	100	0	28	31	41
	1966	100	0	42	19	39
Providence, R.I.	1960	100	0	23	2	75
	1965	100	0	16	46	38
Shreveport, La.	1960	100	79	10	7	4
	1966	100	90	0	6	4
Evansville, Ind.	1960	100	34	27	9	30
	1966	100	59	14	0	27
Little Rock, Ark.	1960	100	33	33	19	15
	1964	100	41	18	22	19
Raleigh, N.C.	1960	100	86	0	7	7
	1966	100	88	4	2	6
Trenton, N.J.	1960	100	26	9	48	17
	1968	100	24	55	13	8

Note: Selected cities of 100,000 or more in which a special census was taken in any of the years 1964-68. Ranked according to total population in latest Census.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 6.

THE PERCENT OF BLACKS LIVING IN SEGREGATED NEIGHBORHOODS HAS INCREASED SINCE 1960, ACCORDING TO SPECIAL CENSUSES IN 15 CITIES



Source: See appendix A

122

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of employed blacks rose by nearly one-fourth between 1960 and 1970, an increase of 1.5 million. White employment also rose sharply during the 1960's.

The number of unemployed was about the same for blacks in 1970 as in 1960, but higher for whites.

TABLE 7. EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED, WHITE AND NEGRO AND OTHER RACES 1960-1970

Year	Employed (millions)		Unemployed (millions)	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1960	6.9	58.9	.8	3.1
1961	6.8	58.9	1.0	3.7
1962	7.0	59.7	.9	3.1
1963	7.1	60.6	.9	3.2
1964	7.4	61.9	.8	3.0
1965	7.6	63.4	.7	2.7
1966	7.9	65.0	.6	2.3
1967	8.0	66.4	.6	2.3
1968	8.2	67.8	.6	2.2
1969	8.4	69.5	.6	2.3
1970	8.4	70.2	.8	3.3
Change 1960-1970:				
Number (millions)	1.5	11.3	*	+3
Percent	+22	+19	*	+9

* Less than 50,000

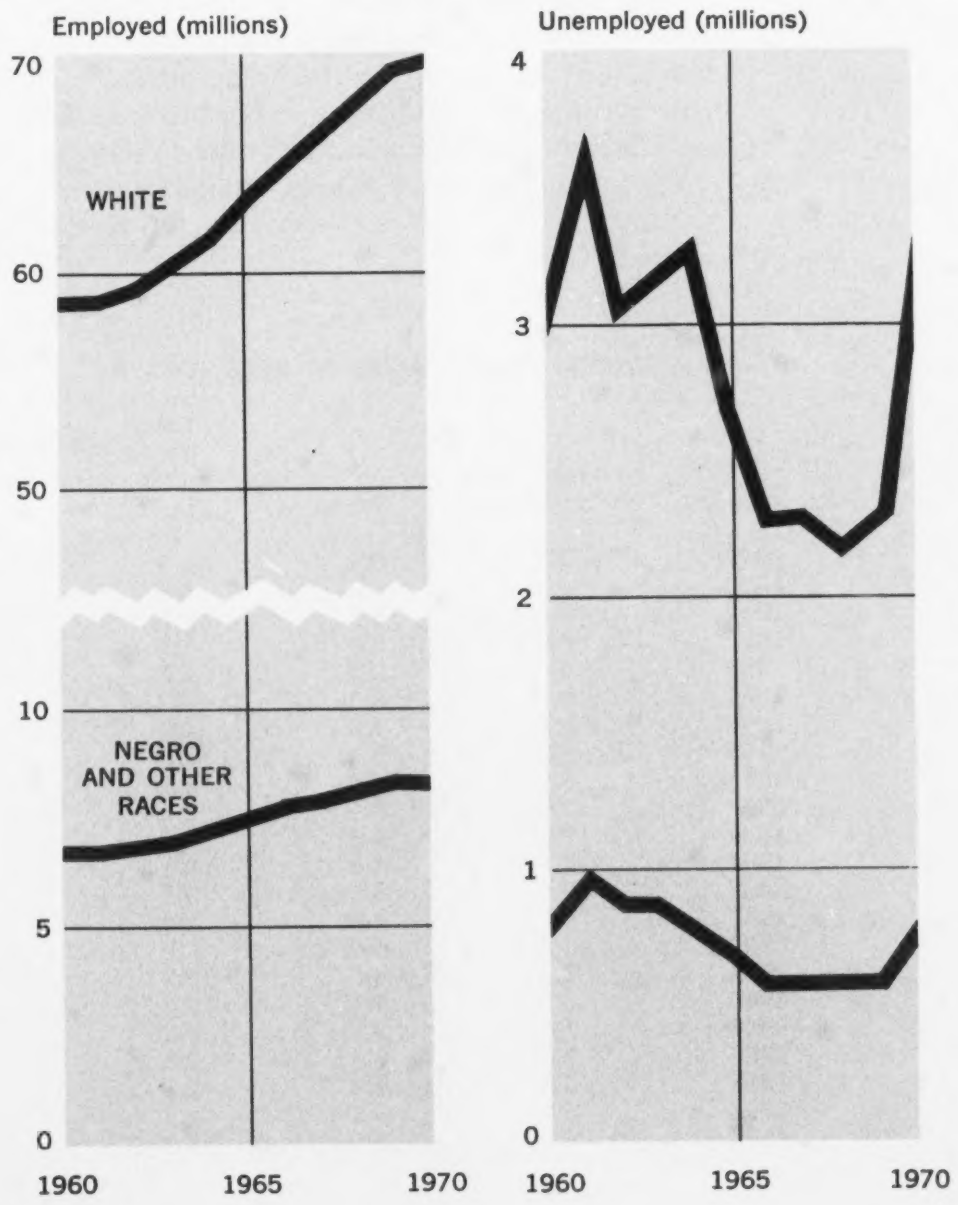
Source: See appendix A.

CHART 7.

EMPLOYMENT OF BLACKS ROSE 1.5 MILLION BETWEEN 1960 AND 1970

AND

UNEMPLOYMENT IS LOWER DESPITE RECENT INCREASES



Source: See appendix A.

By 1970, the black unemployment rate — the proportion of the black labor force who were out of a job and looking for work was very high, over 8 percent.

This was an increase of 1.8 percentage points from 1969, which had been the year with least unemployment since the Korean War.

In most of the preceding 10 years, the black unemployment rate had been decreasing — from over 12 percent during the 1961 recession to 6.4 percent in 1969. Despite the 1970 increase, the ratio of black-to-white unemployment rates fell below the 2:1 relationship that had predominated for 15 years.

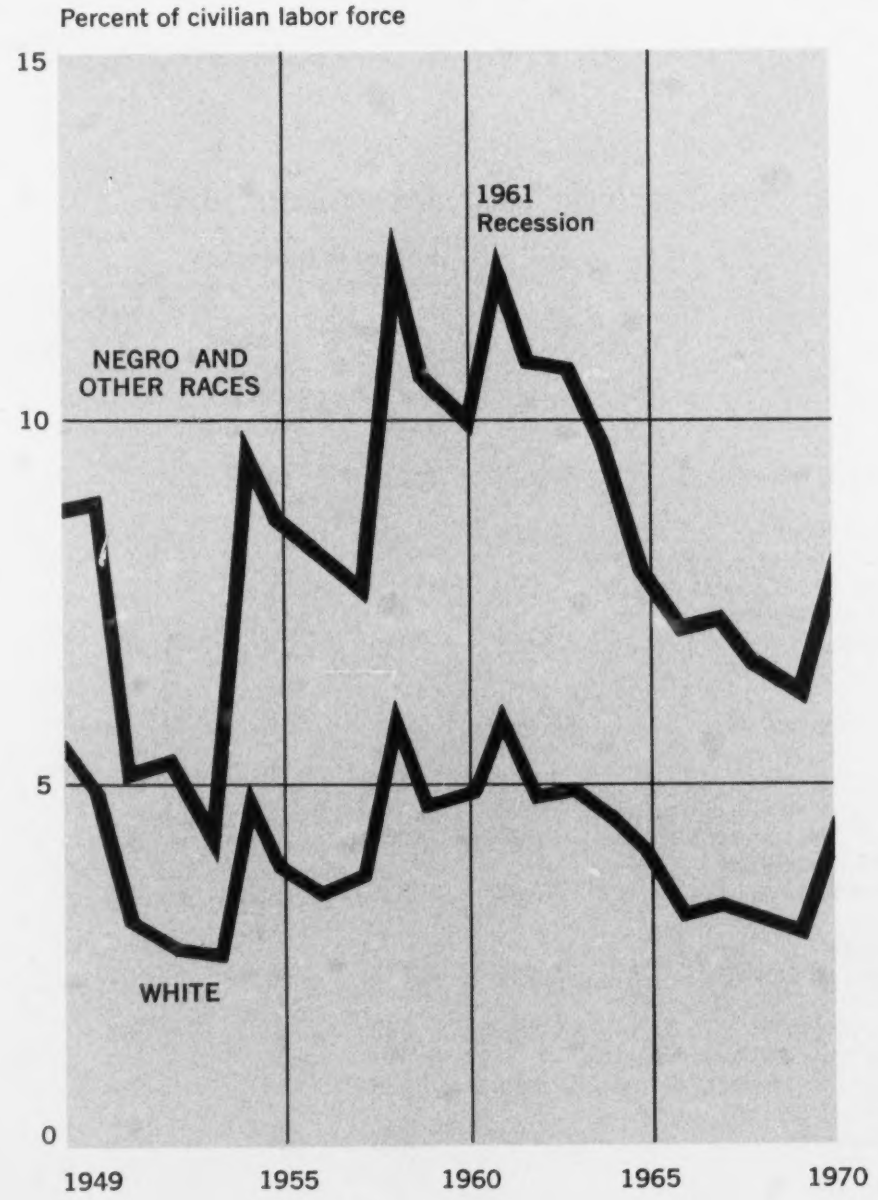
TABLE 8. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE 1949-70

Year	Negro and other races	White	Ratio: Negro and other races to white
1949	8.9	5.6	1.6
1950	9.0	4.9	1.8
1951	5.3	3.1	1.7
1952	5.4	2.8	1.9
1953	4.5	2.7	1.7
1954	9.9	5.0	2.0
1955	8.7	3.9	2.2
1956	8.3	3.6	2.3
1957	7.9	3.8	2.1
1958	12.6	6.1	2.1
1959	10.7	4.8	2.2
1960	10.2	4.9	2.1
1961	12.4	6.0	2.1
1962	10.9	4.9	2.2
1963	10.8	5.0	2.2
1964	9.6	4.6	2.1
1965	8.1	4.1	2.0
1966	7.3	3.3	2.2
1967	7.4	3.4	2.2
1968	6.7	3.2	2.1
1969	6.4	3.1	2.1
1970	8.2	4.5	1.8

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 8.

THE BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN 1970 WAS ABOUT 8 PERCENT — MUCH HIGHER THAN THE WHITE RATE



Source: See appendix A.

In 1970, blacks made up 11 percent of the civilian labor force, about the same as their share of the total population. However, their unemployment and involuntary part-time work was nearly double their share in the labor force. This reflects not only the kinds of jobs blacks hold, their lower educational attainment and the larger proportion in the black labor force of women and teenagers, the groups that have the highest unemployment rates — but also, very likely, discrimination by employers.

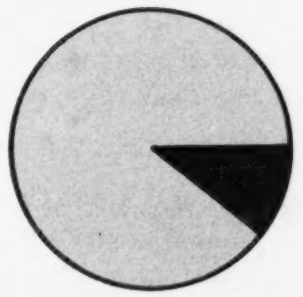
TABLE 9. THE LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT, 1970

Item	Number in thousands		Percent: Negro and other races	Negro and other races: rate in civilian labor force
	Total	Negro and other races		
Total civilian labor force	82,715	9,197	11	
Unemployment	4,088	752	18	8.2
Unemployed 3½ consecutive months, 15 weeks or more	662	124	19	1.3
Working part-time involuntarily	2,443	530	22	5.8
MEN				
Civilian labor force	51,195	5,182	10	
Unemployment	2,235	379	17	7.3
Unemployed 3½ consecutive months, 15 weeks or more	398	66	17	1.3
Working part-time involuntarily	1,295	255	20	4.9
WOMEN				
Civilian labor force	31,520	4,015	13	
Unemployment	1,853	373	20	9.3
Unemployed 3½ consecutive months, 15 weeks or more	265	58	22	1.4
Working part-time involuntarily	1,147	274	24	6.8

Source: See appendix A.

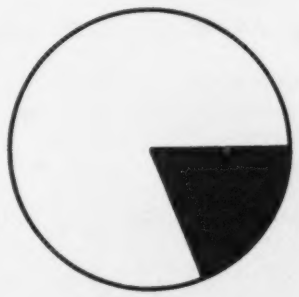
CHART 9.

IN 1970, BLACKS ACCOUNTED FOR 11 PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, 18 PERCENT OF THE UNEMPLOYED, AND 22 PERCENT OF THOSE WORKING PART TIME INVOLUNTARILY

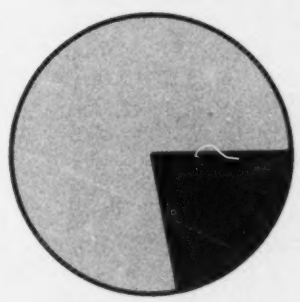


11% of the civilian labor force

18% of the unemployed



19% of those jobless for 3½ consecutive months or longer



22% of those working part-time involuntarily

Source: See appendix A.

Despite recent sharp increases, unemployment rates were lowest and black-white differences smallest for married men.

Black married men had an unemployment rate of about 4 percent in 1970 compared with about 8 percent in 1962. Although the 1970 rate was well above the white rate (2.4 percent) it was lower than for either black or white women, or black adult men in general.

Unemployment rates for black teenagers rose very sharply in 1970, and were the highest in 7 years.

TABLE 10. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND SEX, 1960-1970

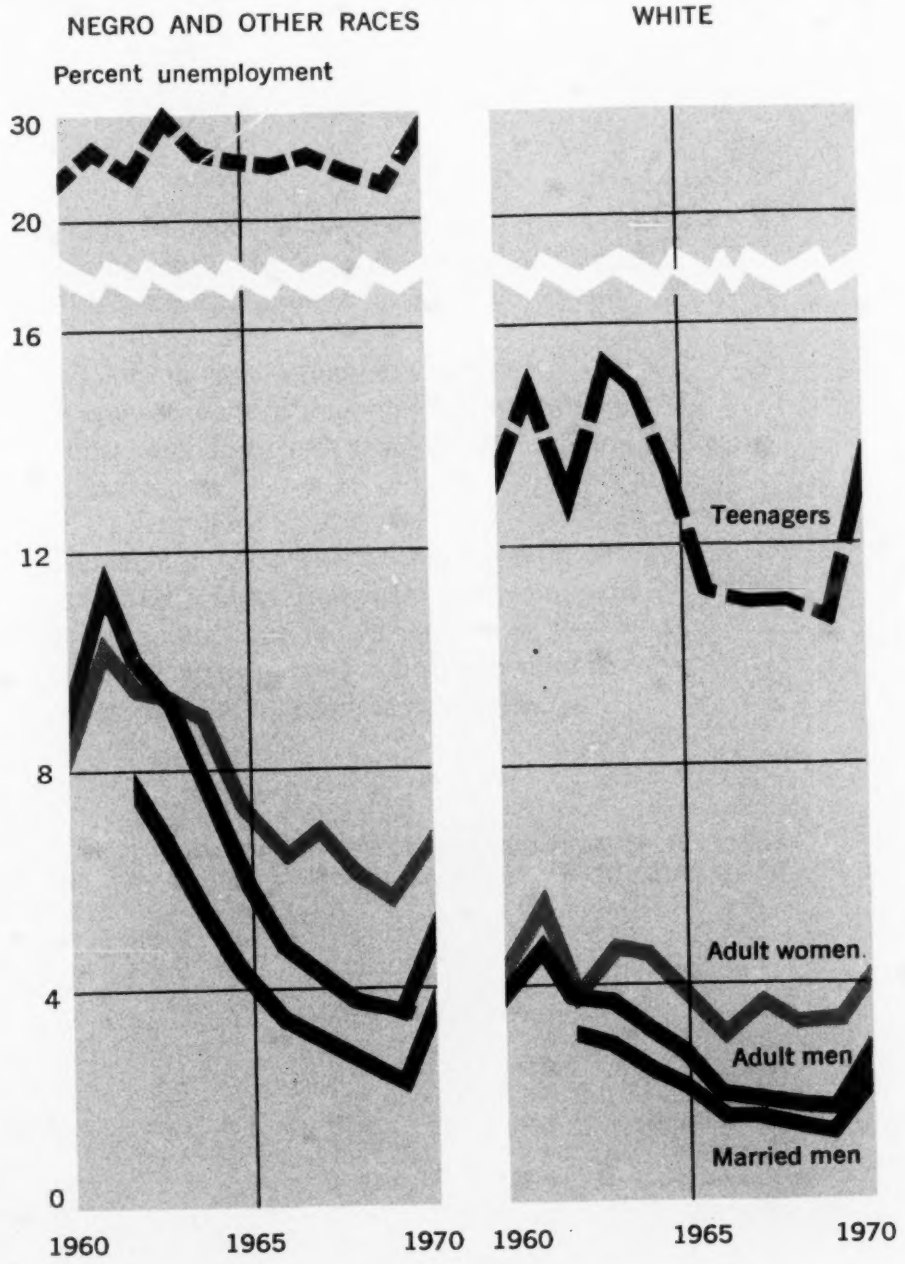
	Married men		Adult men		Adult women		Teenagers	
Year	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1960	(1)	(1)	9.6	4.2	8.3	4.6	24.4	13.4
1961	(1)	(1)	11.7	5.1	10.6	5.7	27.6	15.3
1962	7.9	3.2	10.0	4.0	9.6	4.1	25.1	13.3
1963	6.8	3.0	9.2	3.9	9.4	4.8	30.4	15.5
1964	5.4	2.6	7.7	3.4	9.0	4.6	27.2	14.8
1965	4.4	2.2	6.0	2.9	7.4	4.0	26.2	13.4
1966	3.6	1.7	4.9	2.2	6.6	3.3	25.4	11.2
1967	3.2	1.7	4.3	2.1	7.1	3.8	26.5	11.0
1968	2.9	1.5	3.9	2.0	6.3	3.4	25.0	11.0
1969	2.5	1.4	3.7	1.9	5.8	3.4	24.0	10.7
1970	3.9	2.4	5.6	3.2	6.9	4.4	29.1	13.5

[1] Data not available.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 10.

MARRIED MEN HAD THE LOWEST UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, AMONG BOTH BLACKS AND WHITES



Source: See appendix A.

Unemployment rates are especially high for young people. The barriers to employment for young, inexperienced, black youth are formidable.

Yet, many persist in looking for jobs. The unemployment rate among black teenagers was 29 percent in 1970, more than double the white teenage rate.

By contrast among the adult unemployed, unemployment rates were lower, and white-nonwhite differences smaller especially, among married men who form a very large part of both the black and the white labor force.

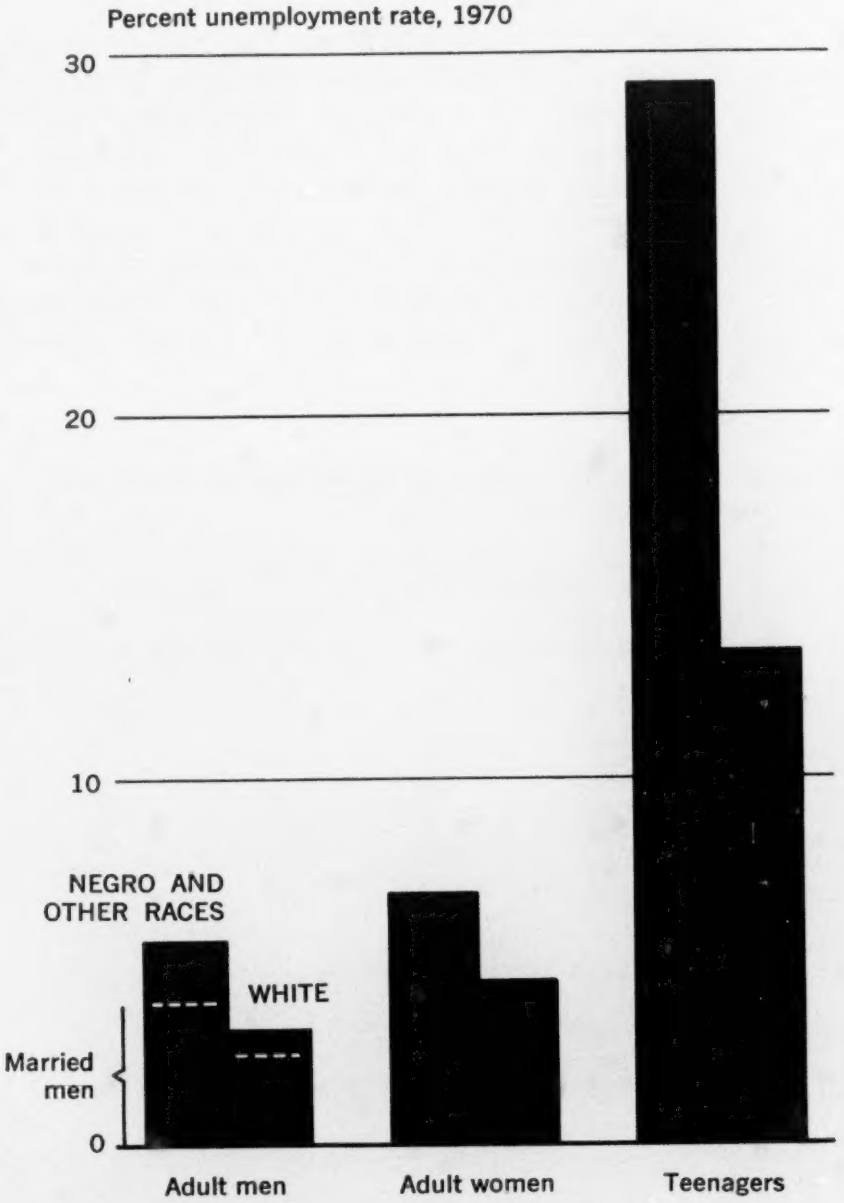
TABLE 11. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN 1970 WITH RATIO, NEGRO AND OTHER RACES TO WHITE

Group	Negro and other races	White	Ratio: Negro and other races to white
Total	8.2	4.5	1.8
Adult men	5.6	3.2	1.8
Adult women	6.9	4.4	1.6
Teenagers	29.1	13.5	2.2
Married men	3.9	2.4	1.6

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 11.

COMPARING TEENAGERS AND ADULT UNEMPLOYED — ADULTS HAVE LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND SMALLER BLACK-WHITE DIFFERENCES



Source: See appendix A.

About half of all black teenagers are in school, and most of these are not in the labor force. Of those not in school, nearly 2 in every 10 are unemployed and nearly another 4 in 10 are neither at work nor looking for work. The majority of the latter are keeping house, awaiting military service or working without pay in the family business or farm. The other 4 in 10 black teenagers who are not in school — about 436,000 — are employed.

TABLE 12. WORK AND SCHOOL STATUS OF TEENAGERS OF WHITE AND NEGRO AND OTHER RACES, 1970

Status	Negro and other races		White	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Out of school	959	100	5,878	100
Unemployed	166	17	536	9
Employed	436	45	3,694	63
Not in the labor force	357	37	1,646	28
Keeping house	157	16	724	12
Unable to work	11	1	23	4
Other reasons[1]	189	20	899	15
In school	1,034	100	6,639	100
Unemployed	69	7	335	5
Employed	136	13	1,873	28
Not in the labor force	830	80	4,432	67

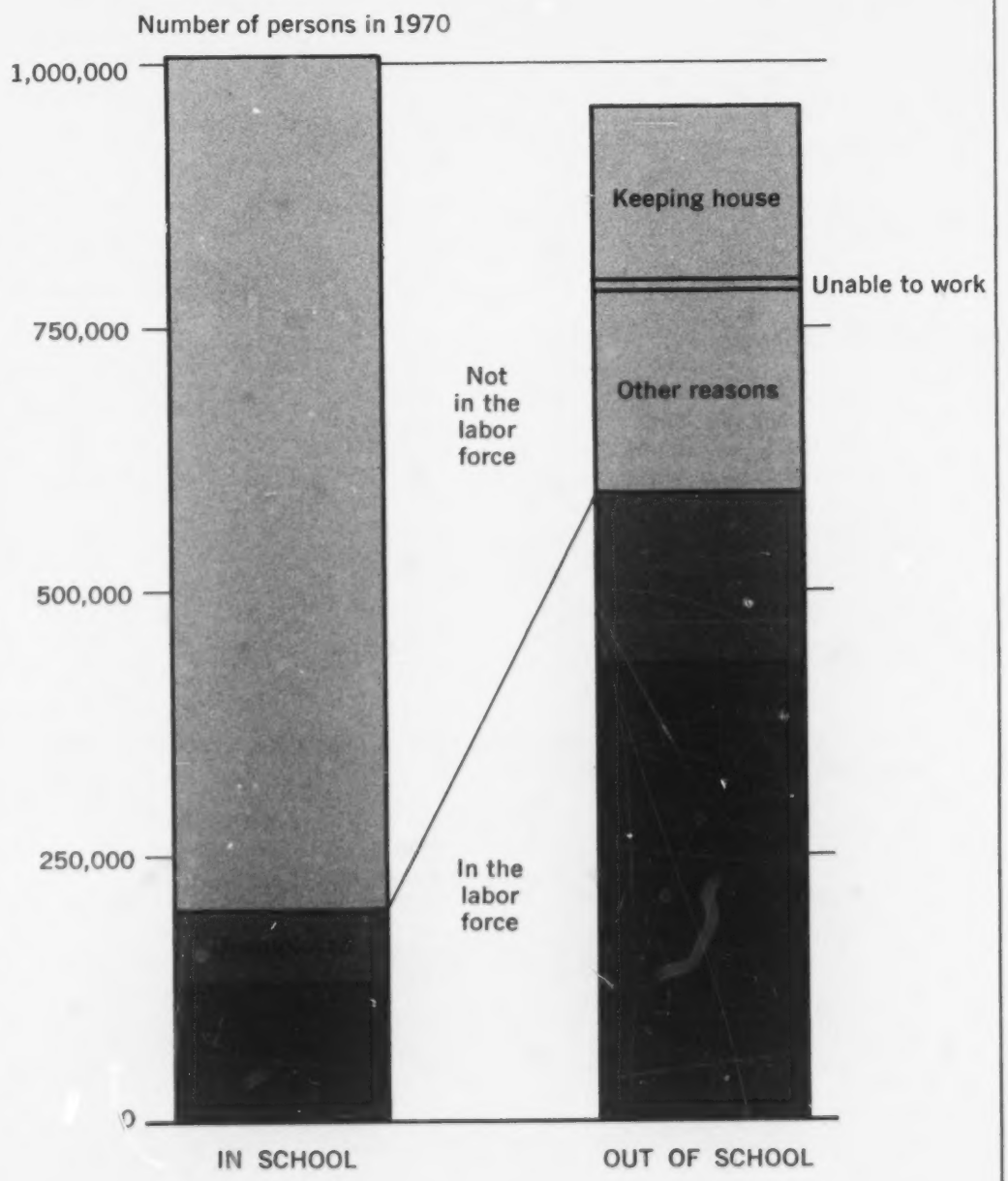
[1] Includes many waiting to be called to military duty and unpaid family workers.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 12.

ABOUT HALF OF ALL BLACK TEENAGERS ARE IN SCHOOL;

OF THOSE OUT OF SCHOOL OVER ONE-THIRD ARE NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE



Source: See appendix A.

In 1967, for the first time, substantially more than half of all black workers held white-collar, craftsmen, or operative jobs. The proportion increased to 58 percent in 1969 and 60 percent in 1970.

Employment of blacks in these occupations was 70 percent larger in 1970 than in 1960, compared with a 25 percent gain for whites.

However, the proportion of white workers in these jobs was still higher than for blacks — 8 in every 10 whites compared with 6 in every 10 blacks.

TABLE 13. EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION IN 1970 AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT

Occupation	Number (in thousands)		Percent	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
All occupations	8,445	70,182	100	100
Professional and technical	766	10,374	9	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors	298	7,991	4	11
Clerical	1,113	12,601	13	18
Sales	179	4,675	2	7
Craftsmen, foremen	691	9,467	8	13
Operatives	2,004	11,904	24	17
Private household workers	653	906	8	1
Service workers	1,547	6,608	18	9
Nonfarm laborers	866	2,859	10	4
Farmers, farm workers	328	2,797	4	4

Source: See appendix A.

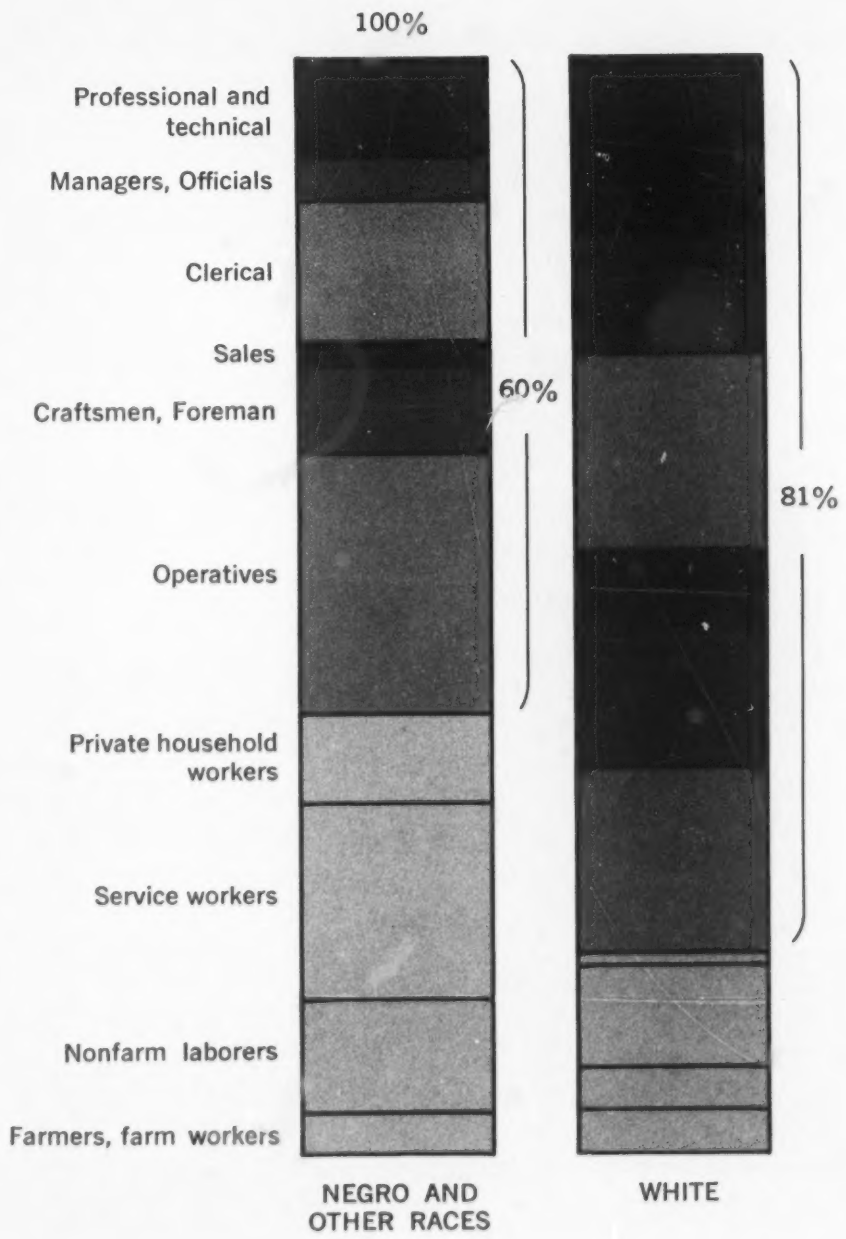
TABLE 13A. EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1960 AND 1966-70 (NUMBERS IN MILLIONS)

Year	Total		White-collar workers, craftsmen and operatives		All other occupations	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1960	6.9	58.9	2.9	46.1	4.0	12.8
1966	7.9	65.0	4.0	52.5	3.9	12.6
1967	8.0	66.4	4.3	53.6	3.7	12.7
1968	8.2	67.8	4.6	54.9	3.6	12.8
1969	8.4	69.5	4.9	56.4	3.5	13.1
1970	8.4	70.2	5.1	57.0	3.4	13.2
Change 1960-70 (percent)	22	19	72	24	—14.8	3.2

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 13.

IN 1970, 6 IN EVERY 10 BLACKS WERE IN WHITE-COLLAR, CRAFTSMEN, OR OPERATIVE JOBS COMPARED WITH 8 IN EVERY 10 WHITES



Source: See appendix A.

Breaking the major occupational groupings down into detailed classifications makes it clear that the largest gains for black men between 1963 and 1970 were as factory operatives, especially in durable goods manufacturing. About 185,000 new jobs were opened to black men in durable goods factories in the 7 year period — and another 94,000 in nondurable goods. Next largest were increases in clerical jobs, some of which pay fairly high wages In terms of future trends, increases in professional and technical occupations, salaried management positions, craft occupations, and police and other protective service occupations may prove to be more important.

TABLE 14. EMPLOYED MALES OF NEGRO AND OTHER RACES BY OCCUPATION, 1963 AND 1970

Occupation	Usual weekly earnings[1] nonwhite males May 1970	Employment (Numbers in thousands) 1963	1970	Change in employment 1963-70 Number (in thousands)	Percent
Total	$114	4,229	4,803	574	14
Professional and technical	174	208	374	166	80
Medical and other health	148	28	40	12	43
Teachers, except college	188	45	62	17	38
Other	172	135	271	136	101
Managers, officials, and proprietors	169	147	228	81	55
Clerical workers	123	222	354	132	59
Steno, typists, and secretarial	99	7	5	−2	[2]
Other	123	215	349	134	62
Sales workers	125	72	88	16	22
Retail trade	91	38	54	16	42
Other	155	34	34	0	[2]
Craftsmen and foremen	129	454	662	208	46
Carpenters	100	47	55	8	17
Construction crafts, except carpentry	118	125	149	24	19
Mechanics and repairmen	122	144	218	74	51
Metal crafts and machinists	137	40	63	23	58
Other crafts and kindred workers	131	74	115	41	55
Foremen	170	24	63	39	163
Operatives	112	1,073	1,362	289	27
Drivers and deliverymen	105	325	339	14	4
Durable goods manufacturing	121	305	490	185	61
Nondurable goods manufacturing	104	177	271	94	53
Other industries	102	266	261	−5	−2
Nonfarm laborers	98	896	839	−57	−6
Construction	100	203	203	0	[2]
Manufacturing	100	247	242	−5	−2
Other	95	446	394	−52	−12
Private household workers	52	19	14	−5	−26
Service workers	95	674	615	−59	−9
Protective service workers	114	39	71	32	82
Waiters, cooks, bartenders	110	126	103	−23	−18
Other	89	509	441	−68	−13
Farmers and farm managers	54	145	82	−63	−43
Farm laborers and foremen	55	321	185	−136	−42

[1] Median earnings of workers who usually work full-time.
[2] Base too small to show significant change.

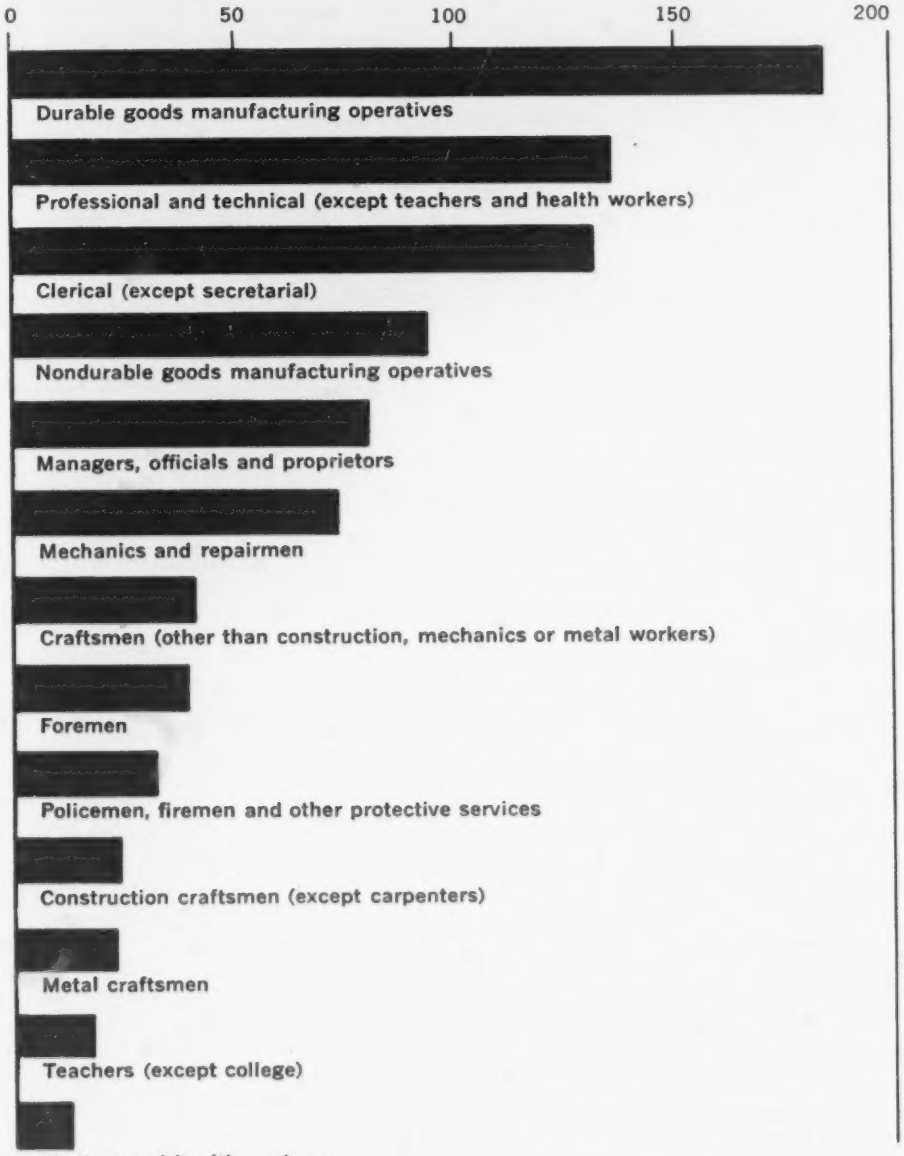
Source: See appendix A.

CHART 14.

THE LARGEST JOB GAINS AMONG BLACK MEN BETWEEN 1963 AND 1970 WERE IN WELL-PAID DURABLE GOODS OPERATIVE JOBS

Largest employment gains by occupation for males of Negro and other races (showing usual weekly earnings of full-time workers)

Increase 1963-70 (in thousands)



Source: See appendix A

The unemployment rate is affected by the occupations of the labor force as well as by its composition.

Changes in the rate for black men can be explained in part by the shift in their occupational distribution, as well by general economic changes between 1970 and earlier years. Black men were more likely to be unemployed in 1970 if they were in laborer or operative or service jobs than if they worked in white-collar or craftsmen jobs. In all occupations except private household work, their 1970 unemployment rates were higher than those of white men, but the differences were smaller in the professional and managerial groups where the unemployment rates for both blacks and whites were very low. Black men's unemployment was much less than double the white rate in most occupations in 1970. However since more blacks worked in the high unemployment occupations, their total unemployment rate was nearly double the white rate.

TABLE 15. 1970 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND OCCUPATION

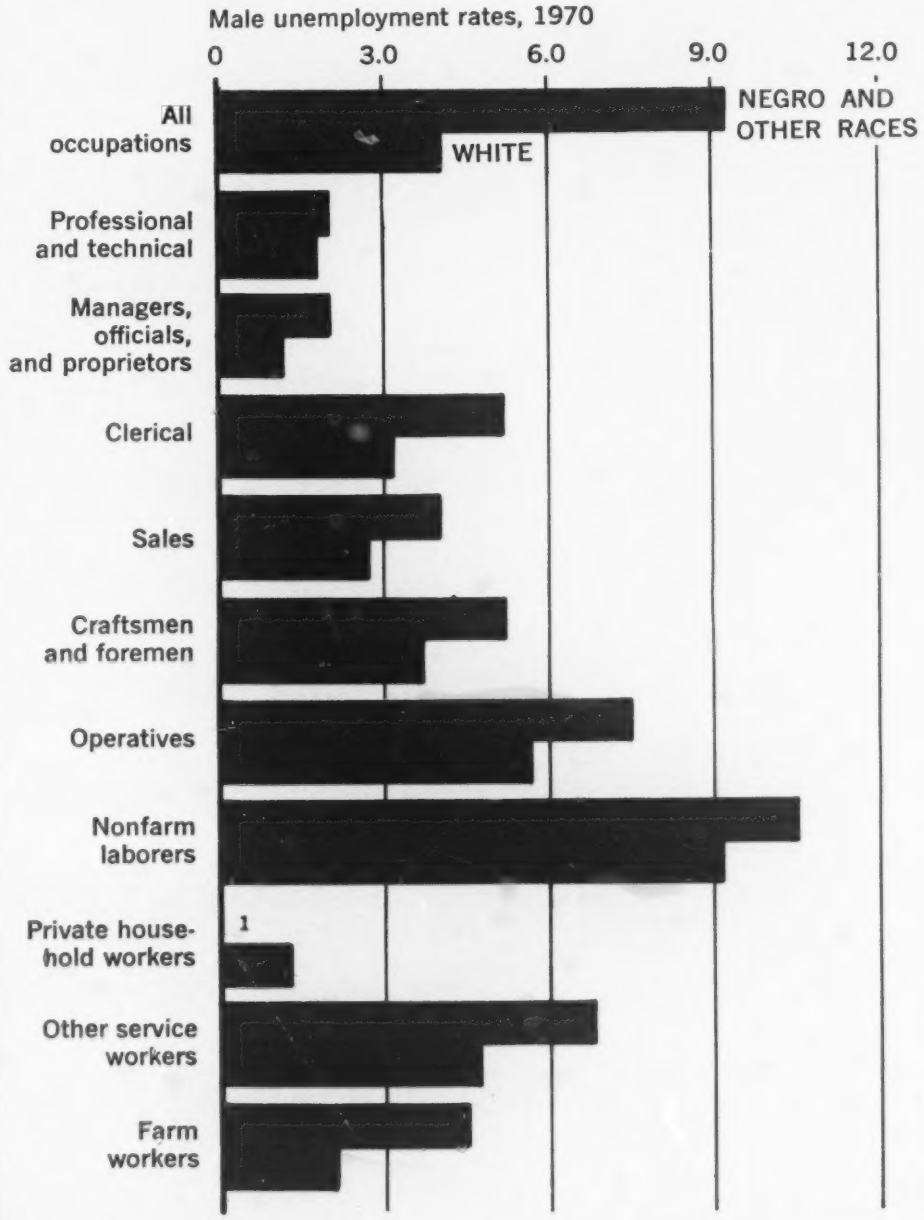
Occupation	Male		Female		Ratio: Male unemployment
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races to White
All occupations ...	7.3	4.0	9.3	5.4	1.8
Experienced labor force	6.6	3.6	7.7	4.6	1.8
Professional, technical	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.1
Managers, officials, proprietors	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.7
Clerical	5.2	3.2	8.1	3.9	1.6
Sales	4.0	2.7	13.3	4.9	1.5
Craftsmen, foremen.	5.2	3.7	2.5	4.1	1.4
Operatives	7.5	5.7	11.6	9.1	1.3
Nonfarm laborers ..	10.5	9.1	11.6	11.8	1.2
Private household workers	*	1.3	5.4	3.5	—
Other service workers	6.8	4.7	8.1	5.1	1.4
Farm workers	4.5	2.1	11.0	2.8	2.1

* Base too small to be shown separately

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 15.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES WERE LOWER FOR MEN IN WHITE-COLLAR AND CRAFTSMEN JOBS THAN FOR THOSE IN LABORER AND MOST SERVICE JOBS



[1] Base too small to be shown separately

Source: See appendix A.

INCOME

The average (median) income that a black family receives has been lower than that of a white family throughout American history, reflecting the lower educational and occupational attainments of blacks as well as the effects of discrimination.

Despite sharp gains in the late 1960's, the average income of a black family was only 60 percent of the average income of a white family.

Information on the incomes of all races other than white — of which blacks are over 90 percent — indicates that this was the highest ratio on record.

TABLE 16. MEDIAN INCOME OF NEGRO AND OTHER RACES AND NEGRO FAMILIES AS A PERCENT OF WHITE FAMILY INCOME, 1950-69

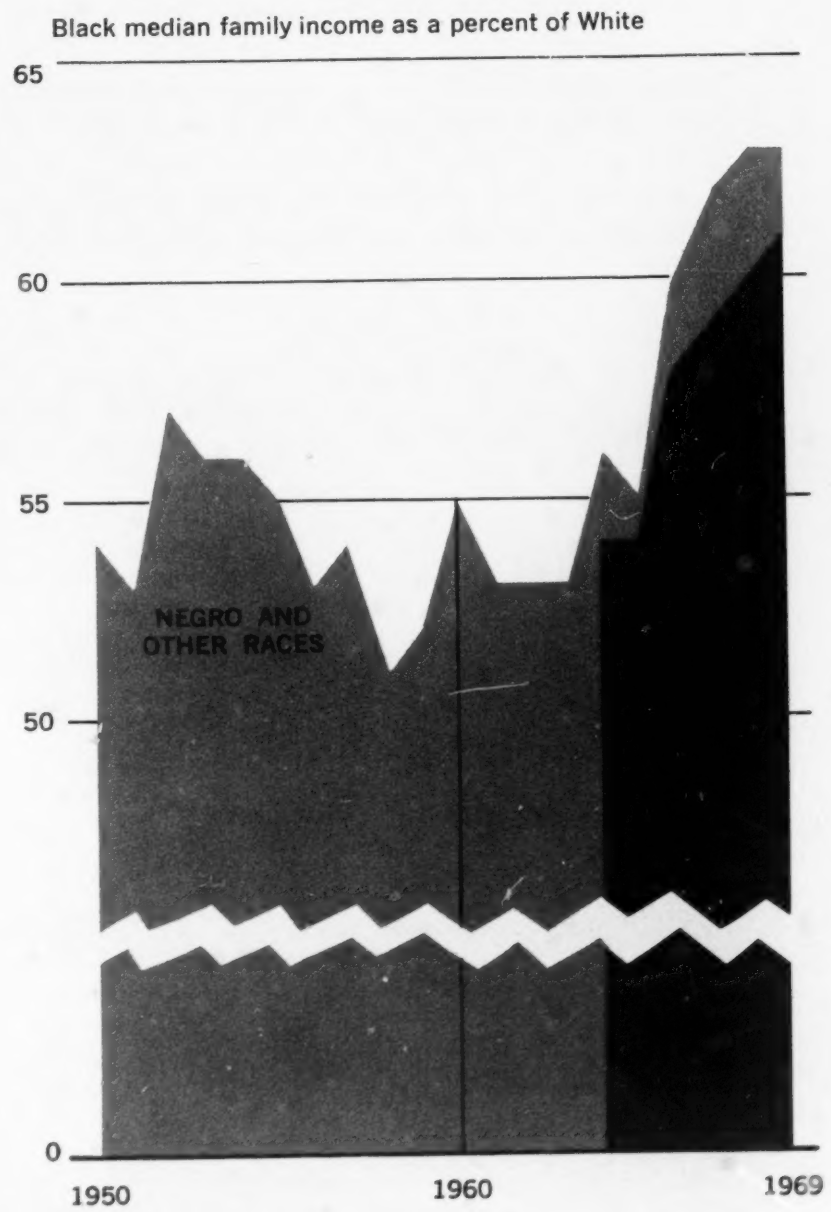
Year	Percent of White income	
	Negro and other races[1]	Negro[2]
1950	54	[3]
1951	53	[3]
1952	57	[3]
1953	56	[3]
1954	56	[3]
1955	55	[3]
1956	53	[3]
1957	54	[3]
1958	51	[3]
1959	52	[3]
1960	55	[3]
1961	53	[3]
1962	53	[3]
1963	53	[3]
1964	56	54
1965	55	54
1966	60	58
1967	62	59
1968	63	60
1969	63	61

[1] Include all races except white.
[2] The annual figures shown are based on the Current Population Survey. The percent of Negro to white median family income (instead of the percent of Negro and other races to white as shown) is available from this survey only for 1964 and later.
[3] Data not available.

Source: See appendix A

CHART 16.

THE RATIO OF BLACK TO WHITE FAMILY INCOME ROSE IN THE LATE 1960'S TO THE HIGHEST ON RECORD, BUT THE LEVEL OF BLACK INCOME WAS STILL ONLY THREE-FIFTHS OF THE WHITE



Source: See appendix A.

In 1969, about one-quarter of all black families had incomes of $10,000 or more, compared with 9 percent who had equivalent incomes in 1960, and 3 percent in 1947, adjusted for price changes.

(In order to purchase the same amount as $10,000 bought in 1969, a family would have had to have $8,100 income in 1960 and $6,100 in 1947).

As large a percent of black families had such incomes in 1969 as white families about 10 years before.

In the North and West, about one-third of black families had incomes of $10,000 or more in 1969.

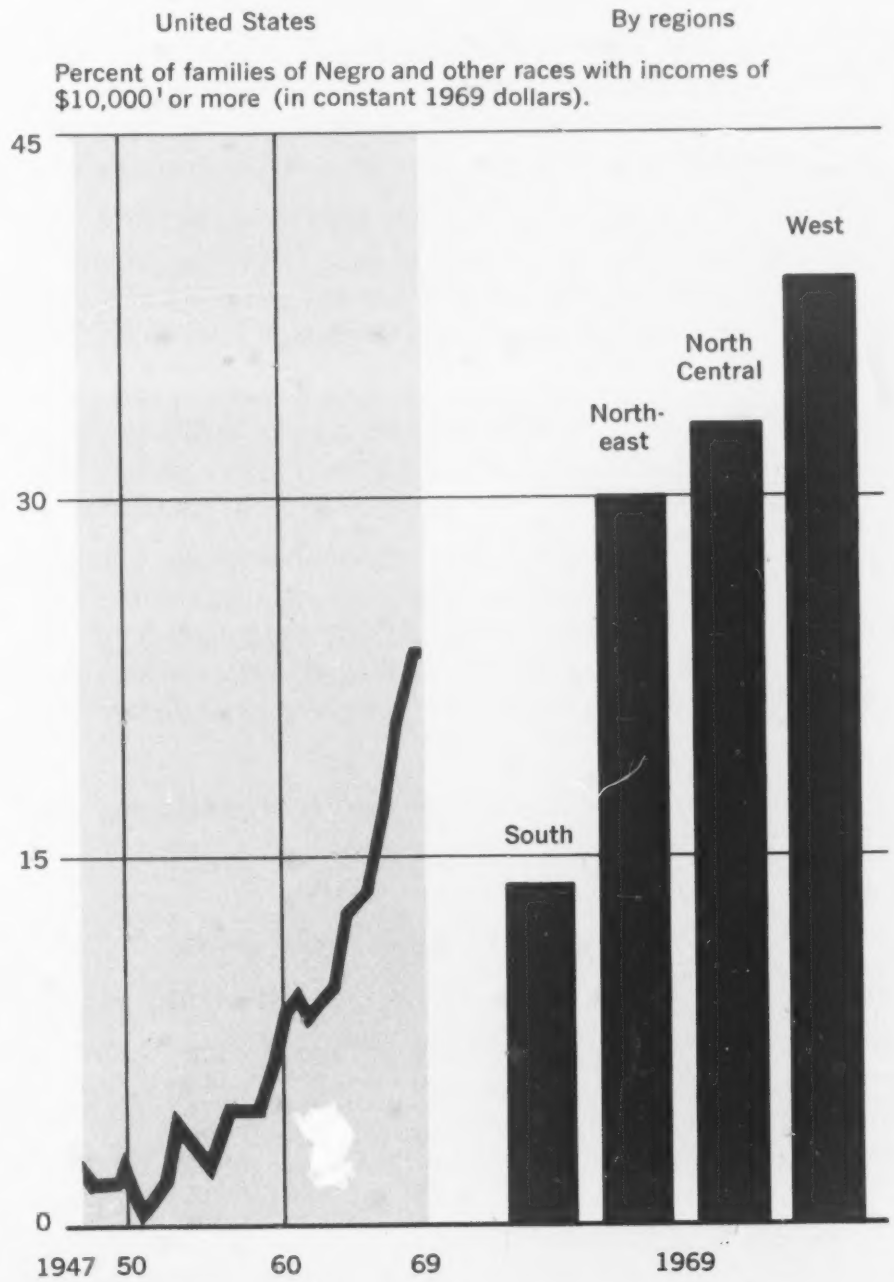
TABLE 17. PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH INCOME OF $10,000 OR MORE, 1947-69 ADJUSTED FOR PRICE CHANGES (IN 1969 DOLLARS)

Year	Negro and other races	White	Year	Negro and other races	White
United States			South:		
1947	3	12	1966	8	32
1948	2	11	1968	13	38
1949	2	11	1969	14	41
1950	3	12			
1951	1	12			
1952	2	13			
1953	5	16	Northeast		
1954	4	16	1966	19	43
1955	3	19	1968	27	49
1956	5	22	1969	30	52
1957	5	21			
1958	5	21			
1959	7	25	North Central		
1960	9	27	1966	25	43
1961	10	28	1968	32	48
1962	9	30	1969	33	52
1963	10	33			
1964	13	35			
1965	14	37			
1966	17	40	West		
1967	21	43	1966	33	44
1968	24	46	1968	42	50
1969	24	49	1969	39	51

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 17.

BLACK FAMILIES ARE MOVING INTO THE MIDDLE-INCOME GROUPS. THE PROPORTION WITH INCOMES OF $10,000 OR MORE WAS 8 TIMES GREATER IN 1969 THAN IN 1947



[1] 1969 dollars (a $10,000 income in 1969 bought as much as $8,100 in 1960 and $6,100 in 1947)

Source: See appendix A

Incomes have increased since World War II for both black and white families, and the percent of black families with less than $3,000 in purchasing power (income adjusted for changes in prices) has been reduced from nearly 60 percent of all black families in 1947 to 20 percent in 1969.

In addition, the rate of increase in incomes has been much sharper for black than for white families, as full-time work replaced part-time jobs and occupational and educational advancement was reflected in incomes.

However, black incomes were so low in 1947, that even with this sharper rate of gain, the actual difference in dollars between black family incomes and white (adjusted for price changes) widened between 1947 and 1968.

In 1969, the average black family had about $6,200 to spend, $3,600 less than a white family. In 1947, a black family had $2,500 less than a white family (using constant 1969 dollars, adjusted for price changes).

The decrease in the number of poor families, although impressive, still leaves a large number with low incomes. In 1969, despite 20 years of progress, 1 in every 5 black families had income of less than $3,000 compared with 1 in every 10 white families.

TABLE 18. DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY INCOME IN 1947, 1960, AND 1969 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS)

Income group	Negro and other races			White		
	1947	1960	1969	1947	1960	1969
Number of families (in millions)	3,119	4,333	5,215	34,120	41,123	46,022
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $3,000	57	38	20	21	14	8
$3,000 to $4,999	25	22	19	26	14	10
$5,000 to $6,999	9	16	17	24	19	12
$7,000 to $9,999	6	14	20	18	26	22
$10,000 to $14,999	3	7	16	12	18	28
$15,000 and over		2	8		8	21
Median income	$2,660	$4,001	$6,191	$5,194	$7,252	$9,794
Net change, 1947-69			$3,531			$4,600
Percent			133			89

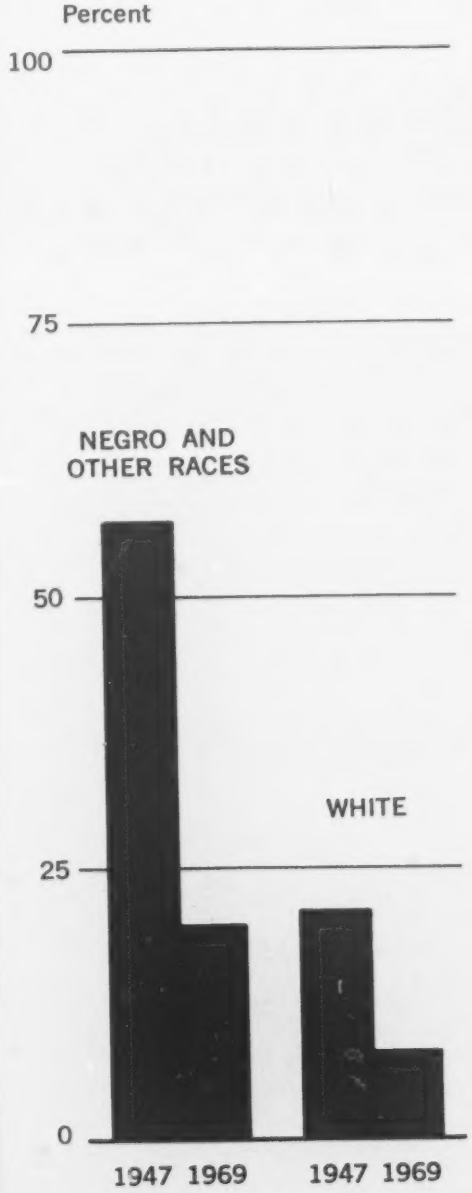
Source: See appendix A.

CHART 18.

FAMILY INCOMES INCREASED BETWEEN 1947 AND 1969 FOR BOTH BLACKS AND WHITES

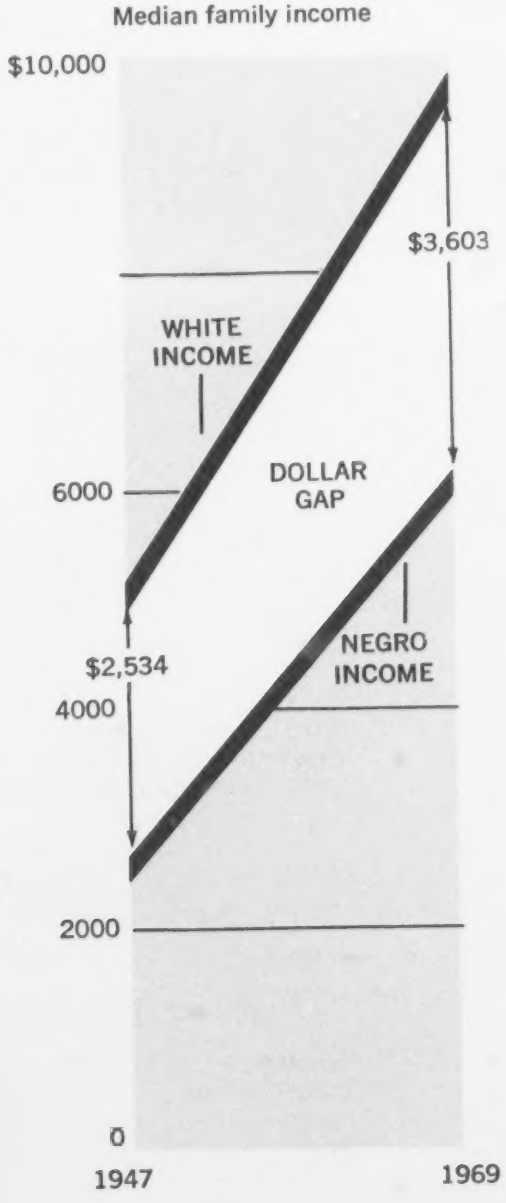
BLACK FAMILIES WITH LESS THAN $3,000 INCOME HAVE DECREASED

Percent



BUT THE DOLLAR GAP BETWEEN BLACKS AND WHITES HAS INCREASED

Median family income



Source: See appendix A.

In recent years, the median income of black families has ranged from a little over half of the white median in the South to about three-fourths or more of the white median in the North Central and Western regions.

Low incomes of blacks in the South, and the great disparity between black and white family income there, is explained in part, by the fact that much more of the black population there is rural than in other regions. In 1969, median income of blacks not on farms was more than double that of blacks living on farms.

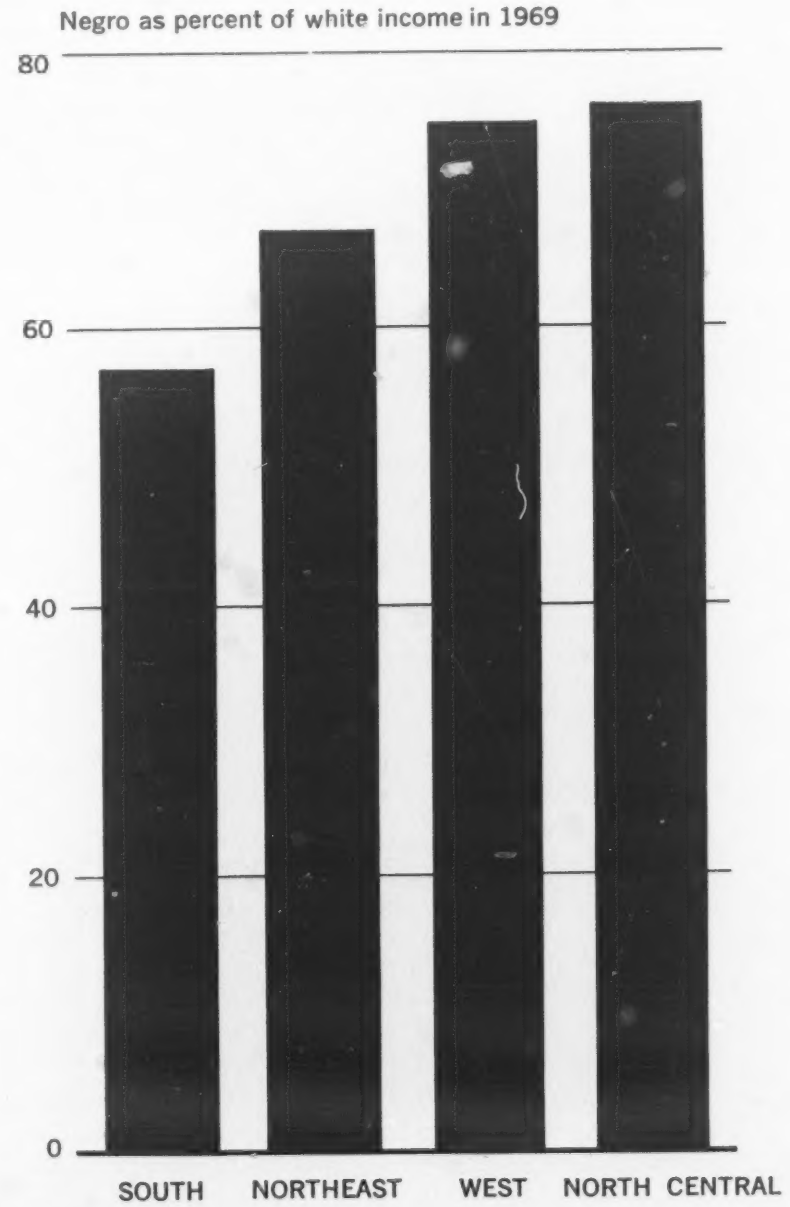
TABLE 19. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1969 AND COMPARISON OF NEGRO AND WHITE FAMILY INCOME, 1967, AND 1969, BY REGION

	Median family income, 1969		Negro income as a percent of white	
Region	Negro	White	1967	1969
Total United States	$5,999	$9,794	59	61
Northeast	6,911	10,265	66	67
North Central	7,726	10,194	78	76
South	4,987	8,764	54	57
West	7,682	10,197	74	75

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 19.

THE GREATEST DISPARITY BETWEEN BLACK AND WHITE FAMILY INCOME IS IN THE SOUTH



Source: See appendix A.

Whether they were black or white, men earned more than women. White men earned most, but black men earned more than either black or white women. The relationships were such that a black man working full time, all year, earned about two-thirds as much as a white man working the same amount of time, but 1½ times as much as a black woman, and 16 percent more than a white woman working full-time, all year in 1969.

The largest differences in the incomes of black men and women were in the West, where black incomes were highest, and the smallest differences in the South where incomes were lowest.

TABLE 20. MEDIAN EARNINGS OF WORKERS BY COLOR AND SEX, 1969

Group	Negro		White	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All workers	$4,375	$1,991	$7,200	$2,688
Full-time, all year workers	5,880	4,009	8,737	4,977
Ratio, women's earnings to men's (Men's earnings = 1.00):				
All workers		.46		.37
Full-time, all year workers		.68		.57

TABLE 20A. MEDIAN INCOME[1] OF NEGRO MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS, AND RATIO BY REGION FOR NEGRO AND WHITE WOMEN, 1969

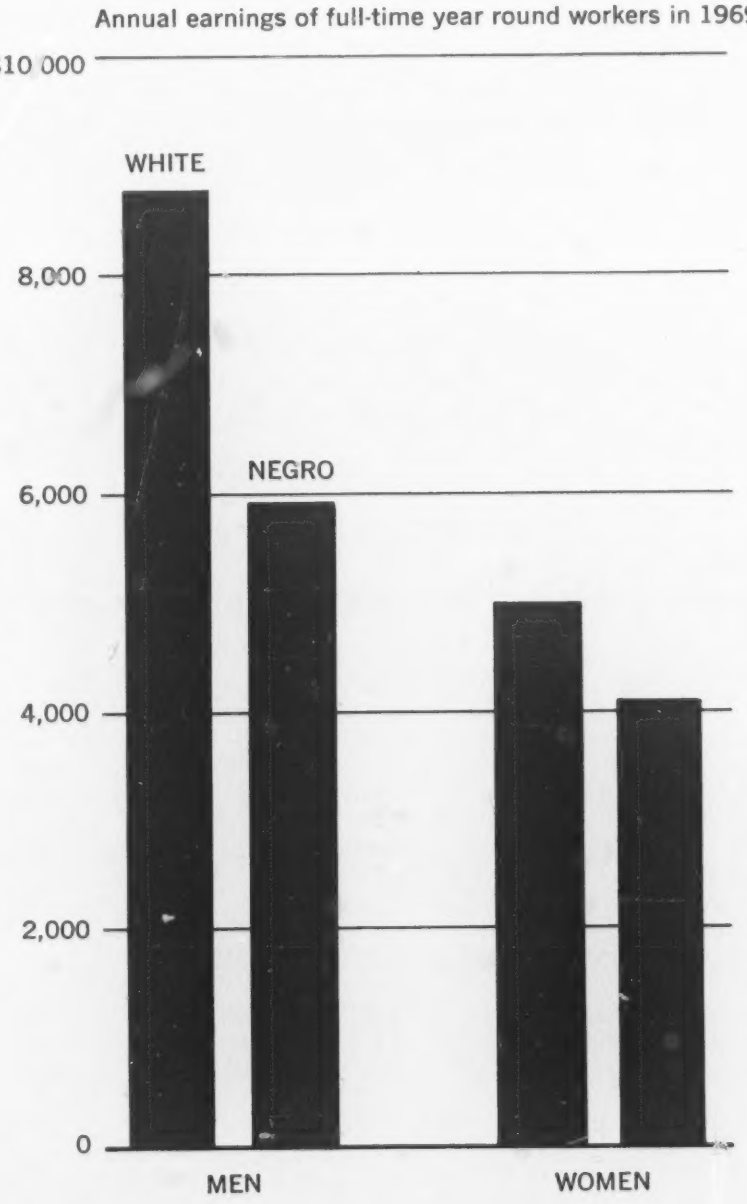
Region	Median income of Negro workers		Ratio: women's to men's income	
	Men	Women	Negro	White
Year-round, full-time workers	$5,917	$4,094	.69	.58
Northeast	6,686	4,618	.69	.60
North Central	7,485	4,774	.64	.56
South	4,655	3,536	.76	.59
West	7,836	5,494	.70	.59

[1] Refers to total income rather than to earnings alone as in the preceding table.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 20.

THE EARNINGS OF BLACK MEN ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE OF EITHER BLACK WOMEN OR WHITE WOMEN, BUT LESS THAN WHITE MEN'S



Source: See appendix A.

Families with a man and wife at the head are more likely to have high incomes, whether they are black or white, especially if the wife works — and under these circumstances the percent difference in income between black families and white is smallest.

On the other hand, families headed by a woman alone have the smallest incomes regardless of age.

However, black families headed by younger men have higher incomes than the average for all black male-headed families. Their incomes are closer to those of whites.

TABLE 21. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME BY RACE, AND BY SEX AND AGE OF HEAD, 1969

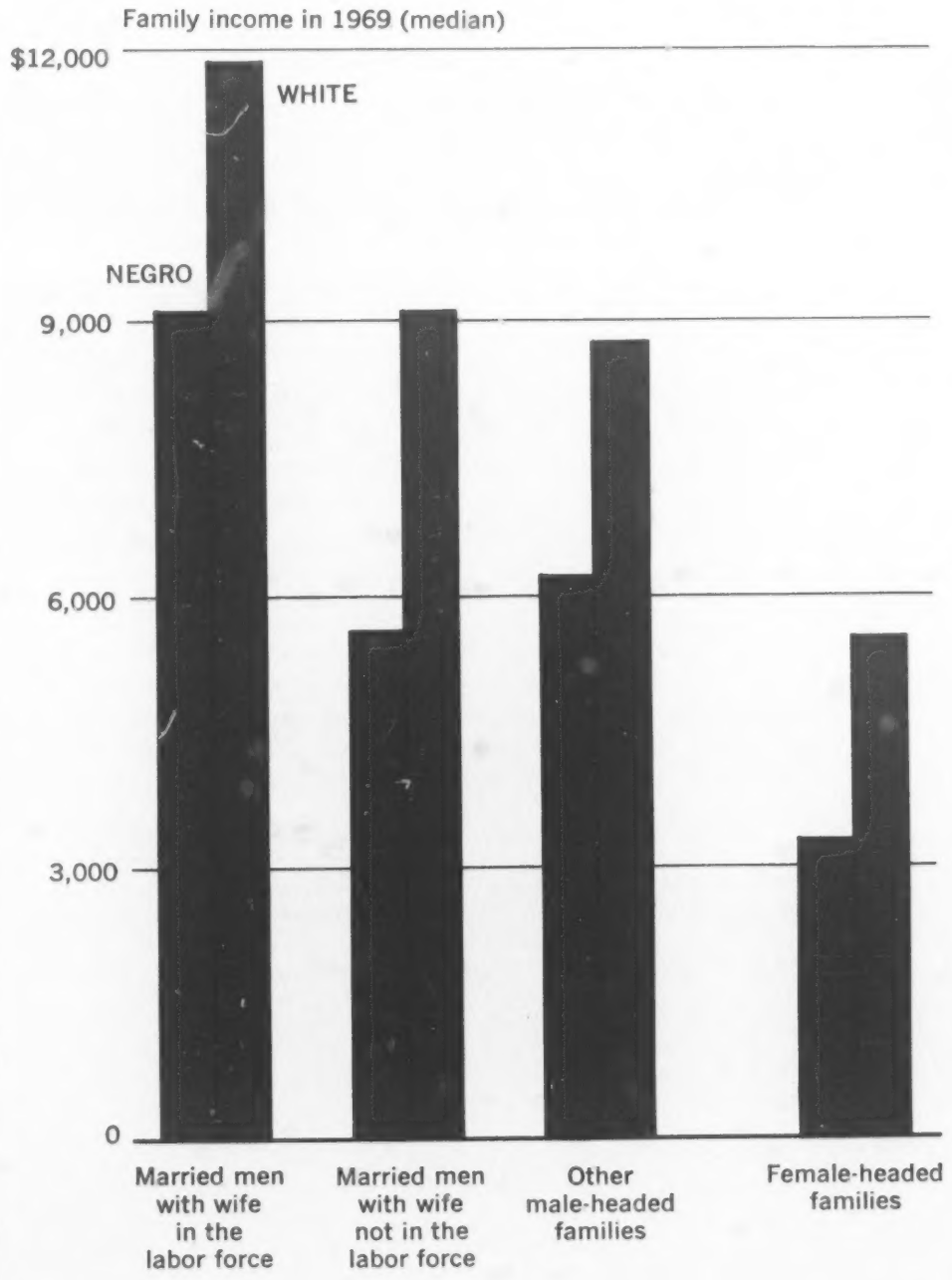
Family type	All age groups		Head aged 25-34		Ratio: Negro to White income	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	All ages	Age 25-34
All families	$5,999	$9,794	$6,454	$9,819	61%	66%
Male family head married, wife present						
Wife in labor force	9,134	11,886	9,174	11,275	76	81
Wife not in labor force	5,612	9,111	6,641	9,488	62	70
Other status [2]	6,223	8,818	(1)	9,489	71	(1)
Female family head [2]	3,341	5,500	3,373	3,804	61	89

[1] Base too small to provide adequate sample.
[2] Includes single, widowed, divorced, or separated.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 21.

FAMILY INCOME IS HIGHEST WHEN BOTH HUSBAND AND WIFE WORK AND LOWEST FOR FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES, FOR BOTH BLACKS AND WHITES



Source: See appendix A.

54

About half of all black women at paid work in 1968 were married and living with their husbands. In most families, their earnings provided less than one-third of total family income, about the same as the white working wife's contribution to family income.

Only about 11 percent of the wives of either race contributed more than half of their family's total income.

Two in every 10 black women working for wages or salaries were single in 1968 and 3 in every 10 were widowed, divorced, or separated — and 5 were married and living with their husbands. Among whites, 6 in every 10 working women were married and living with husbands, 2 were single, and the remaining 2 were widowed, divorced, or separated.

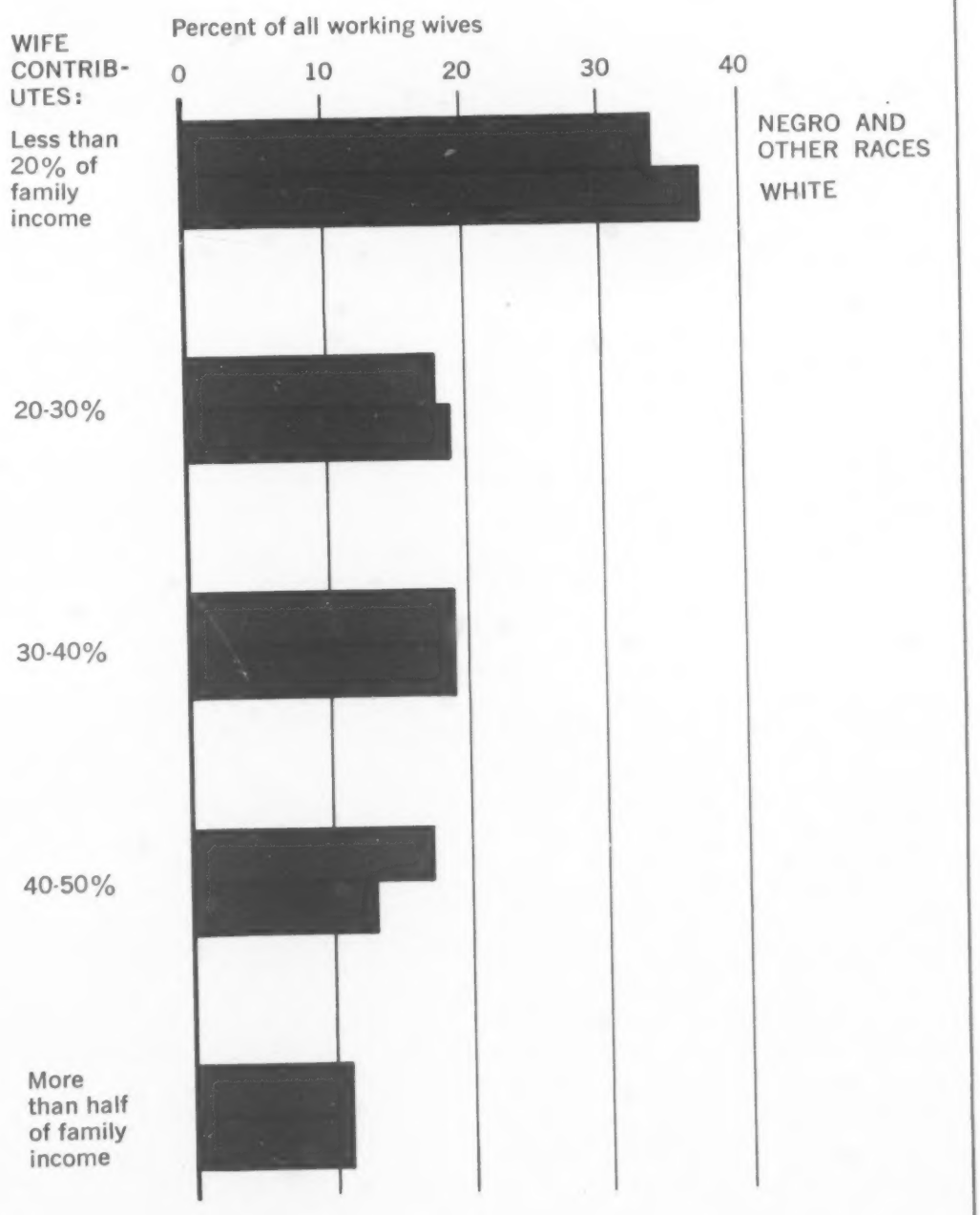
TABLE 22. DISTRIBUTION OF NONFARM FAMILIES BY PERCENT OF TOTAL FAMILY INCOME CONTRIBUTED BY WORKING WIFE LIVING WITH HUSBAND, 1968

Percent wife's earnings are of total family income	Percent distribution	
	Negro and other races	White
All earnings groups	100	100
Less than 20 percent	34	37
20-30 percent	18	19
30-40 percent	19	19
40-50 percent	17	13
50 percent and over	11	11

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 22.

MOST WIVES WHO WORK FOR PAY CONTRIBUTE LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF FAMILY INCOME, WHETHER THE FAMILY IS BLACK OR WHITE



Source: See appendix A.

POVERTY

While the incomes of many people increased during the 1960's, and the number of poor persons decreased sharply, by 1969, nearly 25 million persons in over 5 million families were still poor. Of these, 3 in every 10 persons were black — a total of over 7 million poor blacks and a total of nearly 17 million poor whites in the 200 million American population. As a result of better education, widening job opportunities, and general economic growth, the proportion of the black population who were poor fell sharply from over half in 1959 to less than one-third in 1969; for the white population, the proportion of poor fell from 18 percent in 1959 to 10 percent in 1969.

In 1969, a nonfarm family of four headed by a man was considered in poverty if income was at or below $3,745. In 1959 prices, the comparable poverty standard would have been $2,973. The poverty standard varies by size, composition, and location of families.

Between 1959 and 1969, the number of black persons who were poor dropped a little more than one-fourth compared with a drop of over two-fifths for whites.

TABLE 23. PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL[1], 1959-69 (NUMBERS IN MILLIONS)

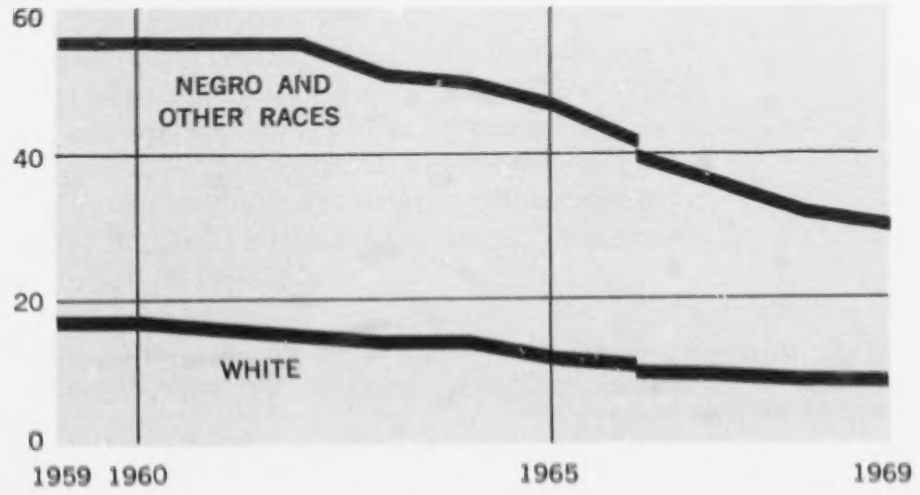
	Million			Percent		
Year	Negro and other races	Negro	White	Negro and other races	Negro	White
1959	11.0	9.9	28.5	56	55	18
1960	11.5	(2)	28.3	56	(2)	18
1961	11.7	(2)	27.9	56	(2)	17
1962	12.0	(2)	26.7	56	(2)	16
1963	11.2	(2)	25.2	51	(2)	15
1964	11.1	(2)	25.0	50	(2)	15
1965	10.7	(2)	22.5	47	(2)	13
1966	9.7	(2)	20.8	42	(2)	12
Based on revised method [3]						
1966	9.2	8.9	19.3	40	42	11
1967[4]	8.8	8.5	19.0	37	39	11
1968	8.0	7.6	17.4	33	34	10
1969	7.6	7.2	16.7	31	32	10

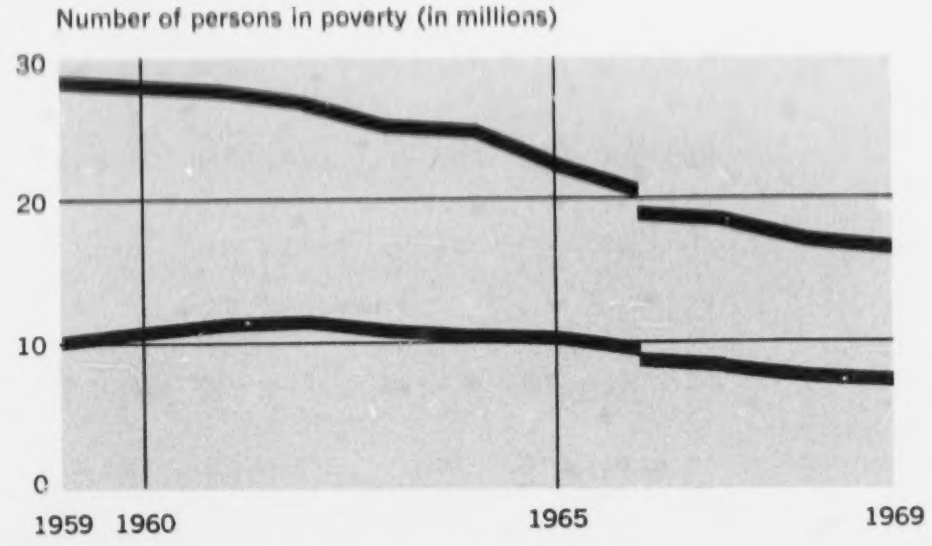
[1] The poverty concept used throughout this report is based on a revised definition adopted in 1969. A detailed explanation of the revised poverty definition appears in Census Bureau Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 28. The poverty threshold for a non-farm family of four was $3,745 in 1969 and $2,973 in 1959.
[2] Not available.
[3] Reflects improvements in statistical procedures used in processing the income data.
[4] Due to a processing difference, data for 1967 are not strictly comparable with those shown for 1966 and 1968.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 23.

THE NUMBER OF POOR HAS DECREASED SHARPLY SINCE 1959 — BUT NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE BLACKS AND ONE-TENTH OF THE WHITES WERE STILL POOR IN 1969





Note: Revision in methodology made in 1966 caused break in the series.

Source: See appendix A.

359

Only a small fraction of the population and of the poor, whether black or white, receive welfare assistance. Since blacks are much more likely to be poor, they are also proportionately more likely to receive welfare than whites. In 1969, 18 percent of all black persons (mainly small children and the aged) received welfare, compared with 4 percent of all whites. The number of welfare recipients has increased considerably between 1966 and 1969.

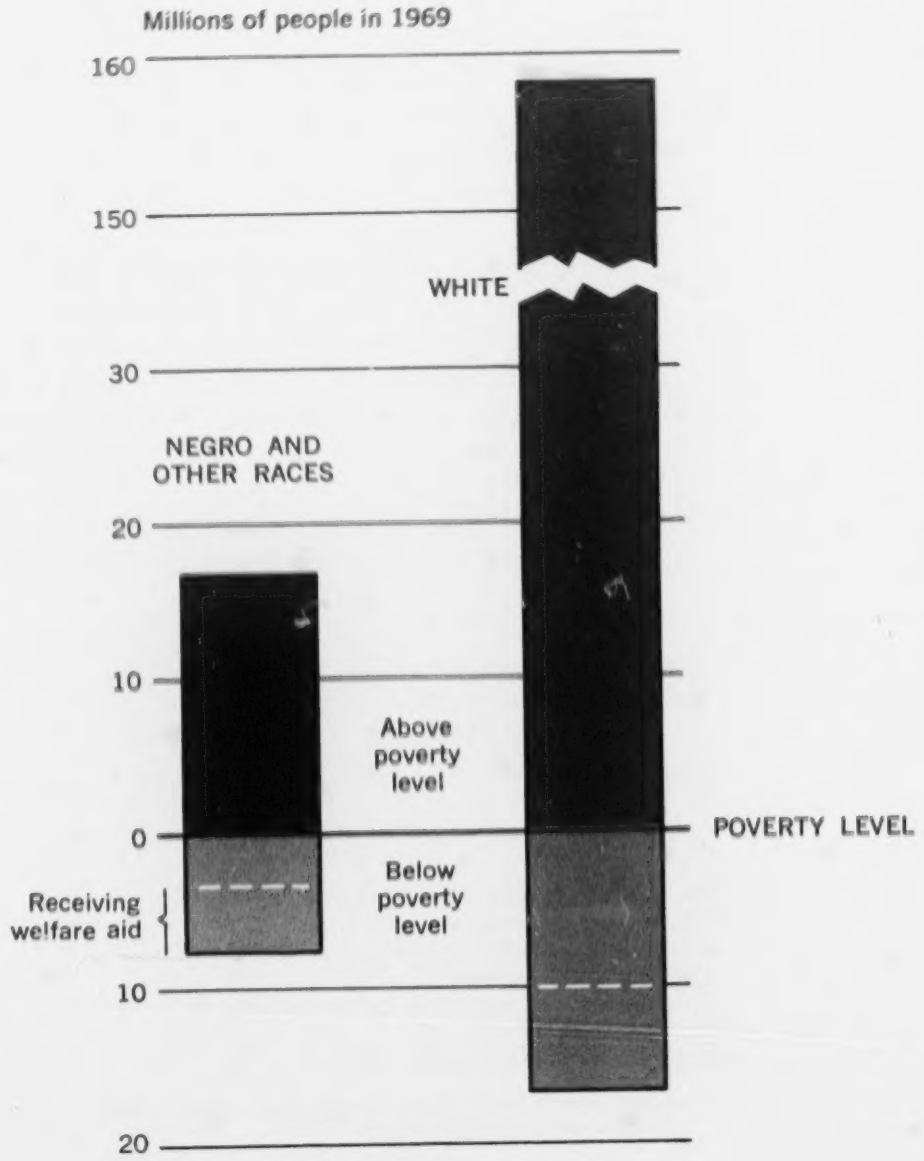
TABLE 24. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL AND OF PERSONS RECEIVING WELFARE, BY RACE, 1966-69 (NUMBERS IN MILLIONS)

	Negro and other races				White			
Group	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total population	23.2	23.7	24.5	24.5	170.2	172.0	175.6	175.4
Below poverty level	9.3	8.4	8.0	7.6	19.5	17.8	17.4	16.7
Percent of total population	40	35	32	31	12	10	10	10
Receiving welfare	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.7
Percent of total population	14	14	16	18	3	3	3	4

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 24.

MOST OF THE POOR DO *NOT* RECEIVE WELFARE ASSISTANCE



Source: See appendix A.

More of the black poor families than the white have young children under age 18 to support, and fewer are headed by elderly people over 65 years of age.

In 1969, there were children under age 18 in 8 out of every 10 poor families that were black compared with 6 in every 10 that were white. Also, the proportion of poor black families headed by an elderly person (age 65) was about half as high as the white's.

A large majority of poor families had at least one earner, in most cases the head of the family.

TABLE 25. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 1969

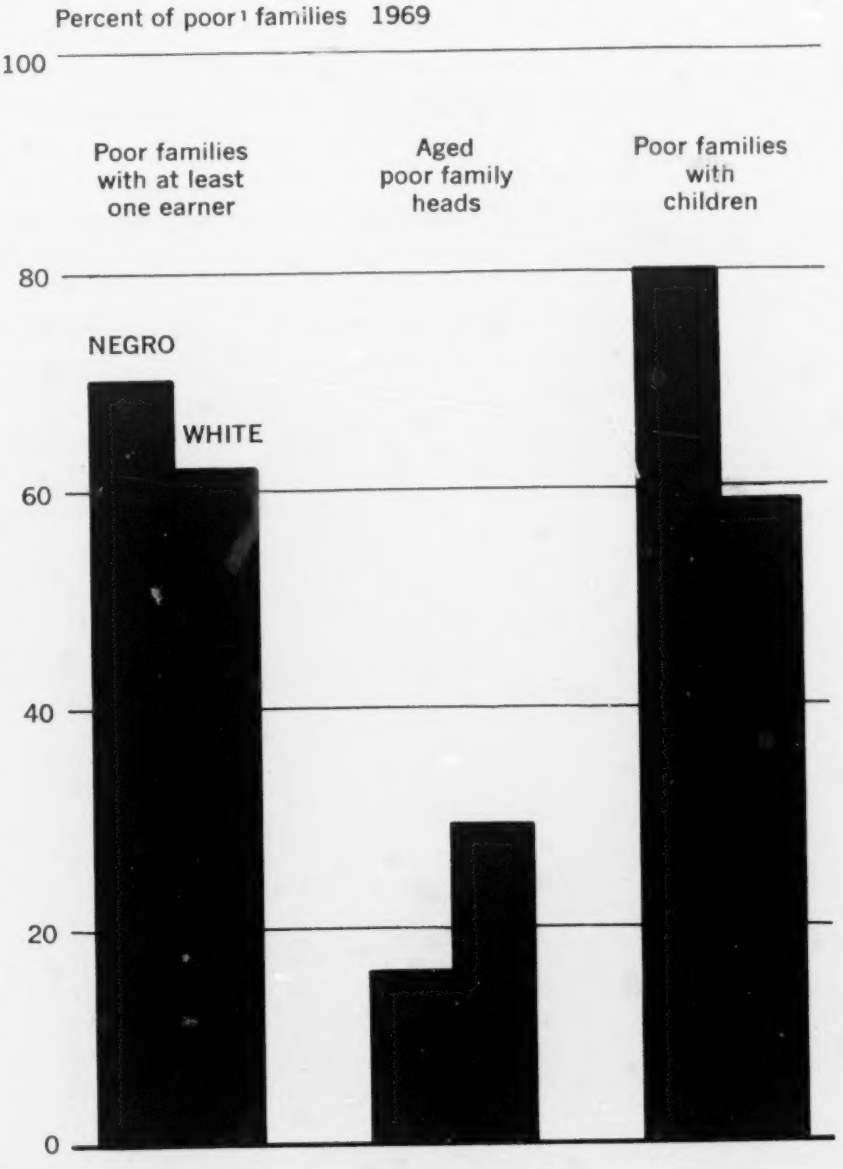
Family type	Negro (Percent)	White (Percent)
Total	100	100
Male family heads	47	70
Female family heads	53	30
Aged family head[1]	16	29
Families with children[2]	80	59
Families with at least one earner	70	62
Families with heads who worked during 1969	58	53

[1] Families with at least 2 persons, with head age 65 or over.
[2] Unmarried children under age 18.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 25.

BLACK FAMILIES IN POVERTY ARE MORE LIKELY THAN WHITE TO BE EARNERS, AND WITH CHILDREN TO SUPPORT



[1] As defined by Social Security Administration.

Source: See appendix A.

Poverty is most visible in cities, where many poor blacks live close together. It is less visible, but much more prevalent, among blacks outside the central cities of metropolitan areas. In 1969, a black family living on a farm was more than 2½ times as likely to be poor as one living in a metropolitan area, since only 21 percent of city families were poor compared with 57 percent of farm families.

However, because so large a proportion of all black families live in large cities, a large proportion also, of black poor live there. In 1969, 6 in every 10 black families lived in the central cities of metropolitan areas, but less than 5 in every 10 poor black families lived there.

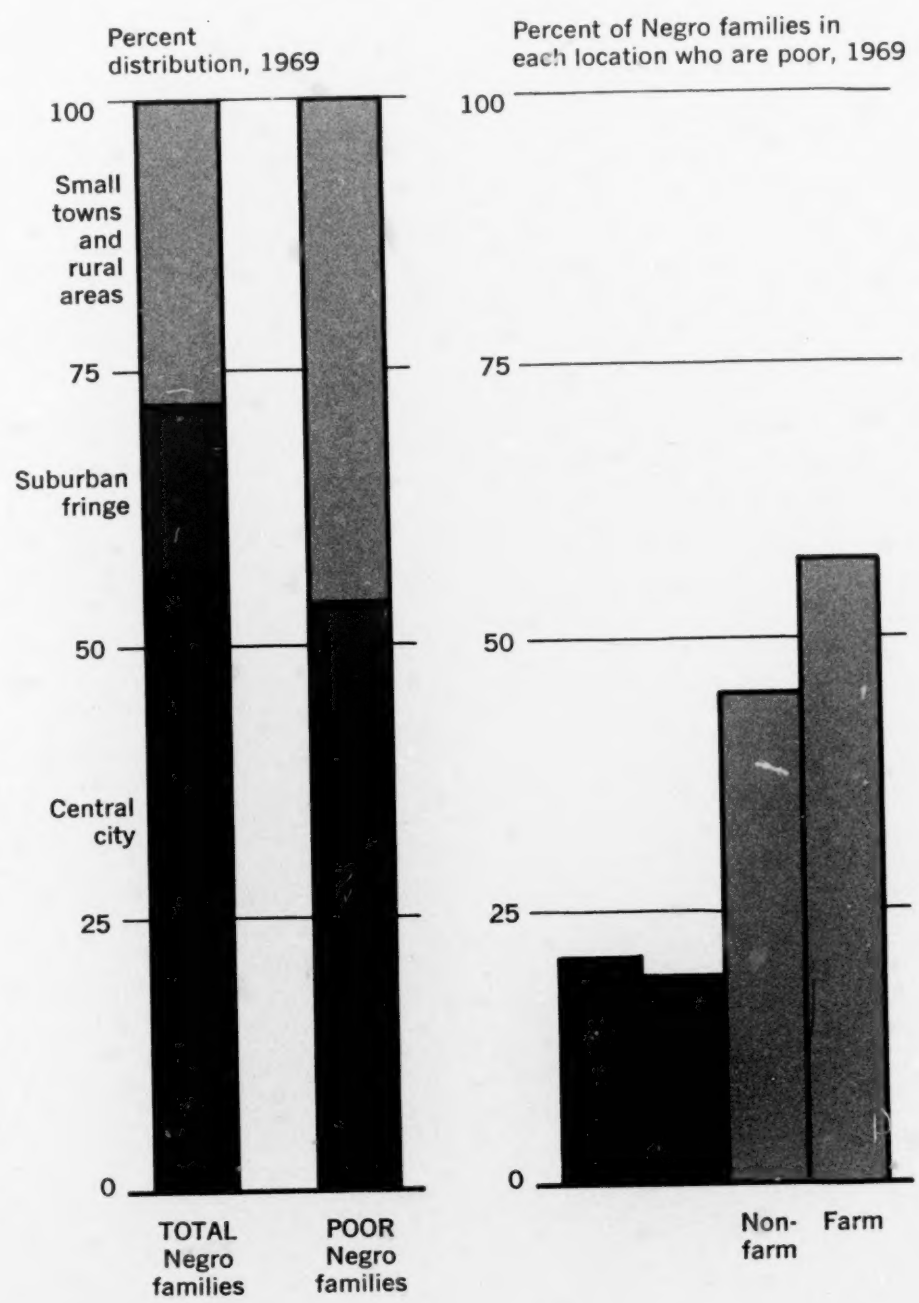
TABLE 26. LOCATION OF ALL NEGRO FAMILIES AND OF NEGRO FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 1969

Location	Percent distribution of Negro families		Negro families below the poverty level in each location	
	Total	Below the poverty level	Number (thousands)	Percent
United States	100	100	1,326	28
Inside metropolitan areas	73	54	720	21
Central cities	57	44	582	21
Suburban fringe	15	10	138	19
Small towns and rural areas	27	46	606	46
Farm	3	6	79	57
Nonfarm	23	40	527	45

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 26.

MOST OF THE BLACK POOR DO NOT LIVE IN LARGE CITIES



Source: See appendix A.

FAMILY

Most black families, like most white families, are headed by a husband and his wife (especially those in the middle and higher-income groups). However, an increasing proportion of black families have a woman at the head. In 1969, more than one-fourth of all black families were headed by a woman. Many of these were very low-income families. More than half the black families with income under $3,000 were headed by a woman, but only 10 percent of those with income over $7,000.

TABLE 27. COMPOSITION OF FAMILIES, 1950, 1955, 1960, AND 1966-70 (PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	Husband-wife		Other male head		Female head[1]	
Year	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1950	77.7	88.0	4.7	3.5	17.6	8.5
1955	75.3	87.9	4.0	3.0	20.7	9.0
1960	73.6	88.7	4.0	2.6	22.4	8.7
1966	72.7	88.8	3.7	2.3	23.7	8.9
1967	72.6	88.7	3.9	2.1	23.6	9.1
1968	69.1	88.9	4.5	2.2	26.4	8.9
1969	68.7	88.8	3.9	2.3	27.3	8.9
1970	69.7	88.7	3.5	2.3	26.8	9.0

[1] Female heads of families include widowed and single women, and women separated from husbands in the armed services or otherwise away from home involuntarily, as well as those separated from their husbands through divorce or marital discord. In 1968, divorce and marital discord accounted for 50 percent of the black female family heads and 31 percent of the white.

Source: See appendix A.

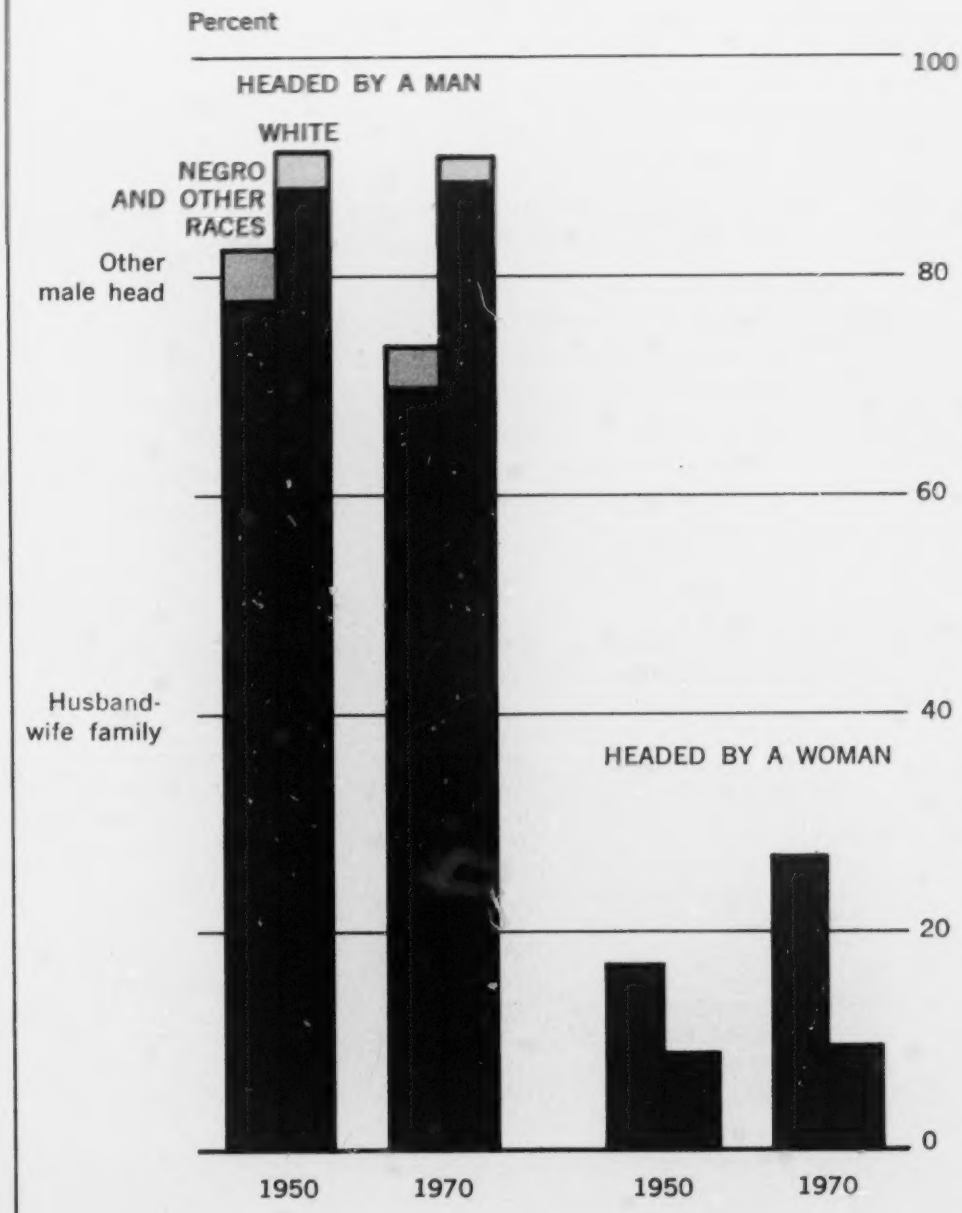
TABLE 27A. FAMILIES BY SEX OF HEAD, BY INCOME GROUP, 1968 (PERCENT)

	Negro			White		
Income Group	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
All families	100	29	72	100	9	91
Under $3,000	100	56	44	100	27	73
$3,000 to $4,999	100	36	64	100	17	83
$5,000 to $6,999	100	22	78	100	12	88
$7,000 to $9,999	100	11	89	100	6	94
$10,000 to $14,000	100	9	91	100	4	96
$15,000 and over	100	7	93	100	3	98

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 27.

THREE-FOURTHS OF BLACK FAMILIES AND FOUR-FIFTHS OF WHITE ARE HEADED BY A MAN



Source: See appendix A.

Not long ago, most women who had their own households were widows. Now, an increasing proportion of women heads of families — both black and white — are separated or divorced. Although the percent separated or divorced is greater among black heads of families, the increase among them since 1960 has been less than among whites. The percent widowed is declining in both groups but remains greater among whites than blacks.

TABLE 28. MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALE HEADS OF FAMILIES, 1960 AND 1970 (PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

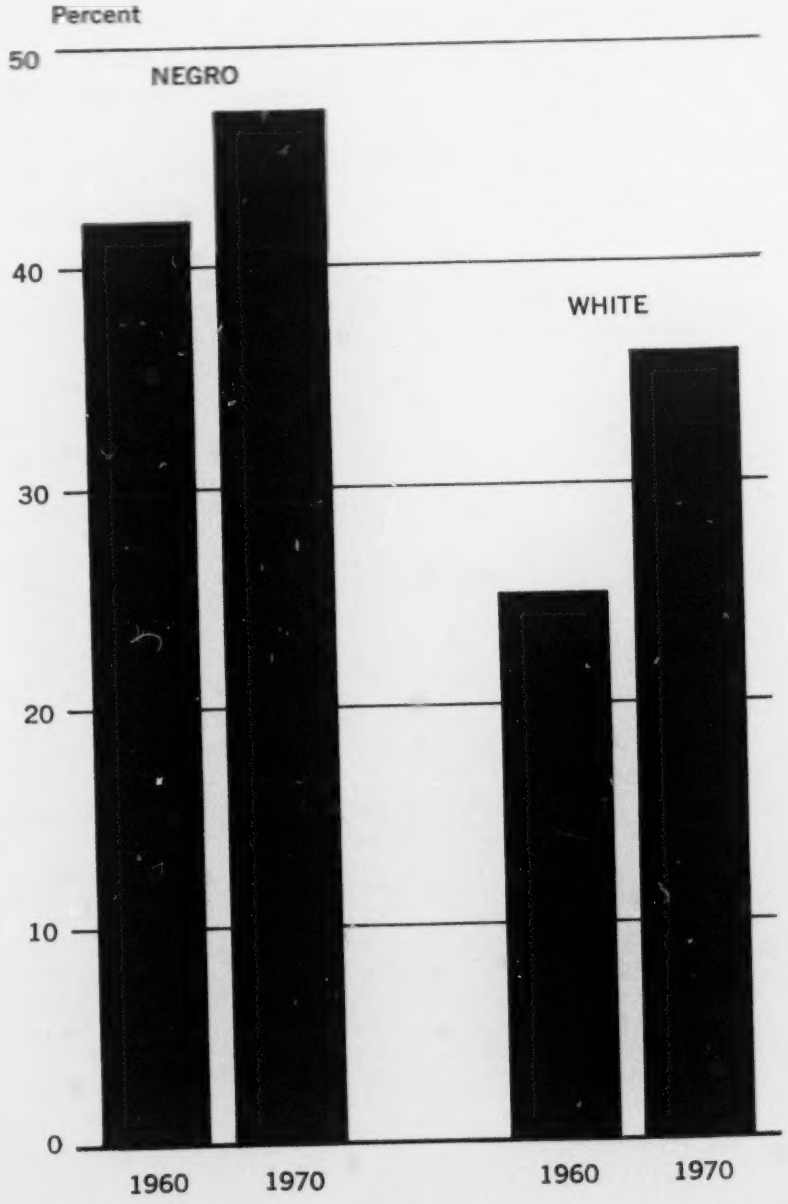
	Negro		White	
Marital status	1960 [1]	1970	1960	1970
Total	100	100	100	100
Single (never married)	4	16	10	9
Separated or divorced	42	47	25	36
Separated	29	33	9	11
Divorced	14	14	16	25
Married, husband absent	15	7	10	8
In Armed Forces	2	2	2	3
Other reasons	13	4	8	5
Widowed	40	30	55	47

[1] Negro and other races.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 28.

AN INCREASING PROPORTION OF WOMEN HEADS OF FAMILIES — BOTH BLACK AND WHITE — ARE SEPARATED OR DIVORCED



Source: See appendix A.

About 70 percent of black children and 90 percent of white children live with both parents. At a family income level of $7,000 and above, about 90 percent of black children are living with both parents. At the other end of the economic scale, only about one-fourth of black children in families with incomes below $3,000 are living with both parents.

TABLE 29. PERCENT OF CHILDREN[1] LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS, 1960-69

Year	Negro and other races	White
1960	75	92
1961	76	92
1962	73	92
1963	70	92
1964	71	92
1965	71	91
1966	71	91
1967	73	92
1968	69	92
1969	69	92

TABLE 29A. PERCENT OF CHILDREN[1] LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS, BY FAMILY INCOME, 1969

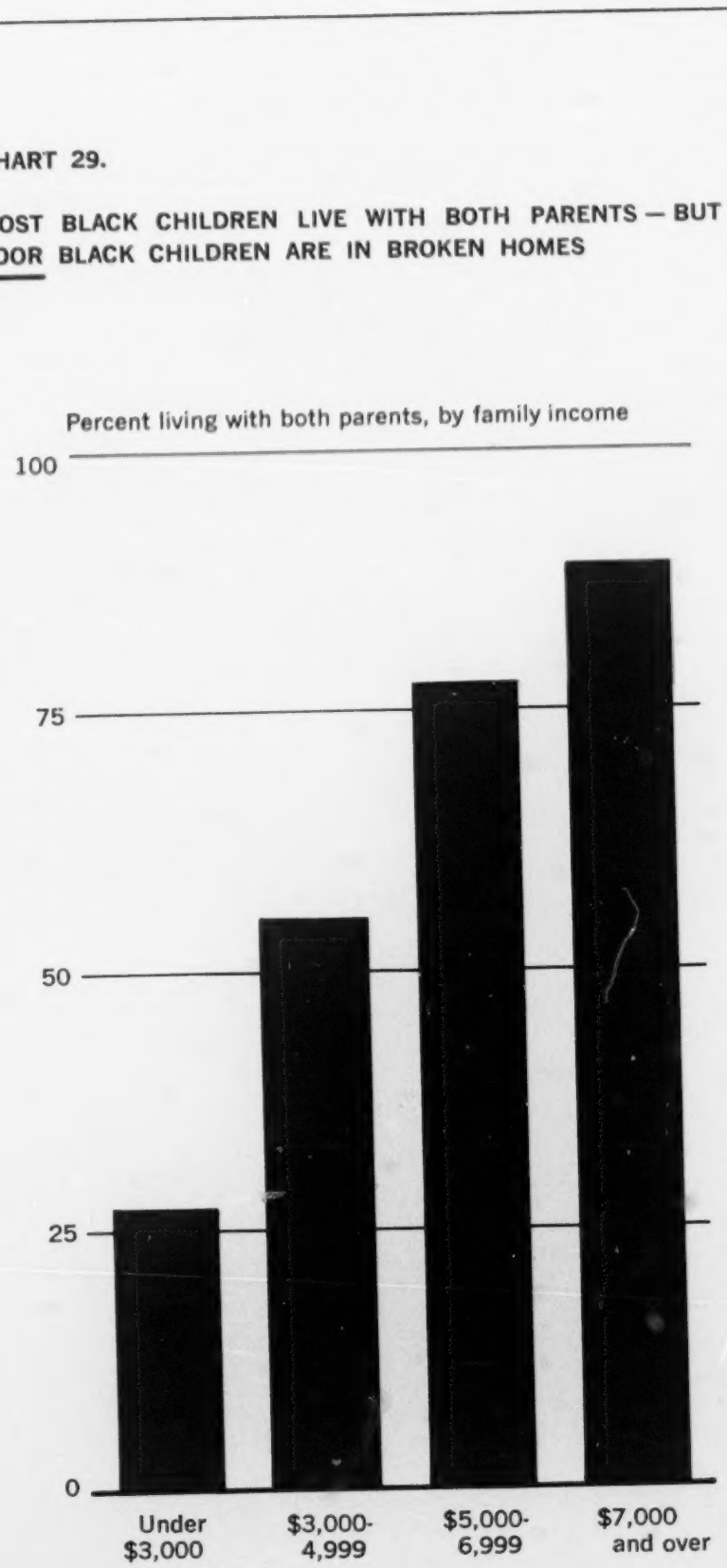
Income group	Negro	White
Under $3,000	27	49
$3,000 to $4,999	55	75
$5,000 to $6,999	78	88
$7,000 to $9,999	90	95
$10,000 to $14,999	88	97
$15,000 and over	87	98

[1] Unmarried children under 18 years old living in families.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 29.

MOST BLACK CHILDREN LIVE WITH BOTH PARENTS — BUT MOST POOR BLACK CHILDREN ARE IN BROKEN HOMES



Source: See appendix A.

72

VITAL STATISTICS AND HEALTH

Birth rates are higher for blacks than for whites, but they have decreased for both groups in recent years. Analysis of birth rates among black women shows that they are higher for the poor than for the middle-income groups, for the less educated than for those with higher education, and for rural than for urban populations.

TABLE 30. FERTILITY RATES, 1955-68 (LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN, AGE 15 TO 44)

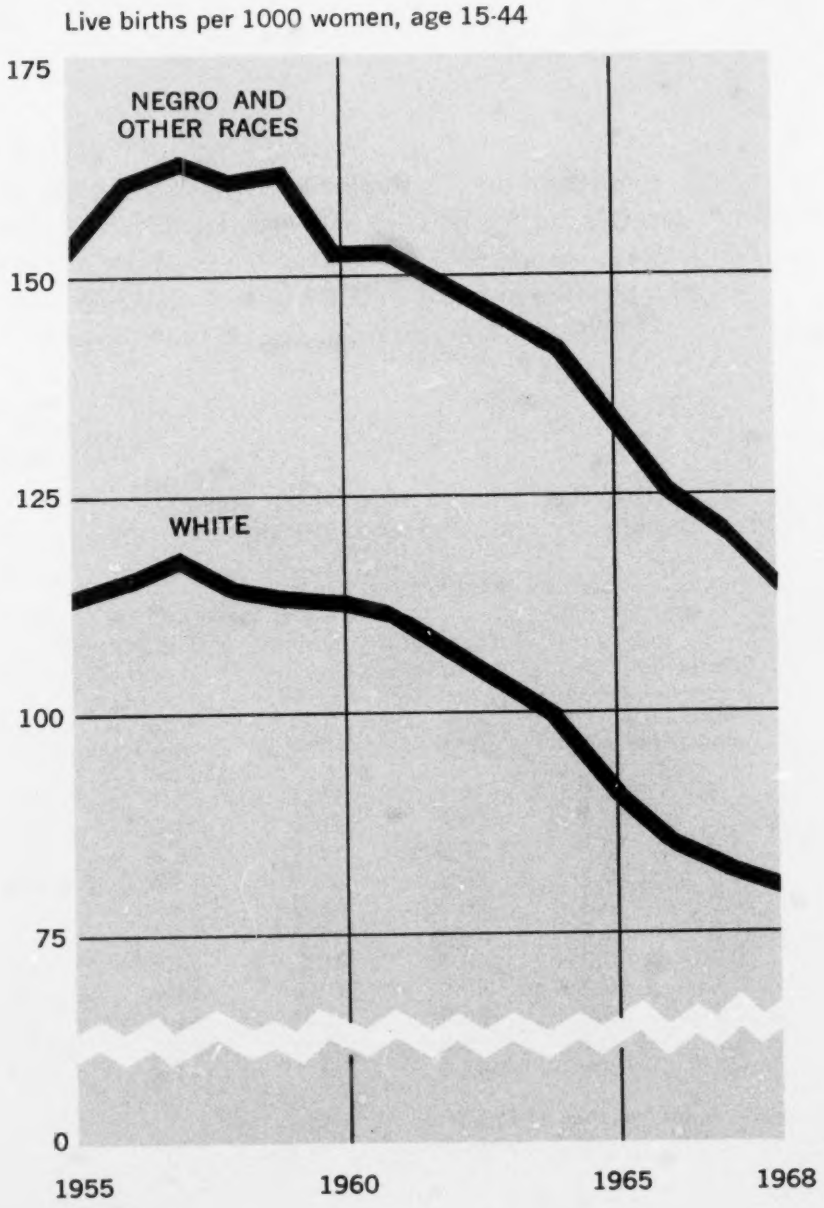
Year	Negro and other races	White
1955	155	114
1956	161	116
1957	163	118
1958	161	115
1959	162	114
1960	154	113
1961	154	112
1962[1]	149	108
1963[1]	145	104
1964	142	100
1965	134	91
1966	126	86
1967	120	83
1968	115	82

[1] Excludes data for New Jersey.
NOTE: Births 1955-59 adjusted for under-registration of births.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 30.

BIRTH RATES FOR BOTH BLACKS AND WHITES HAVE DROPPED



Source: See appendix A.

Infant and maternal mortality rates have dropped sharply during the past 2½ decades. However, the mortality rate for black mothers was about 3 times that of white mothers in 1967. Infant mortality rates for blacks were also much higher than for whites.

TABLE 31. MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1940, 1950, AND 1960-68 (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

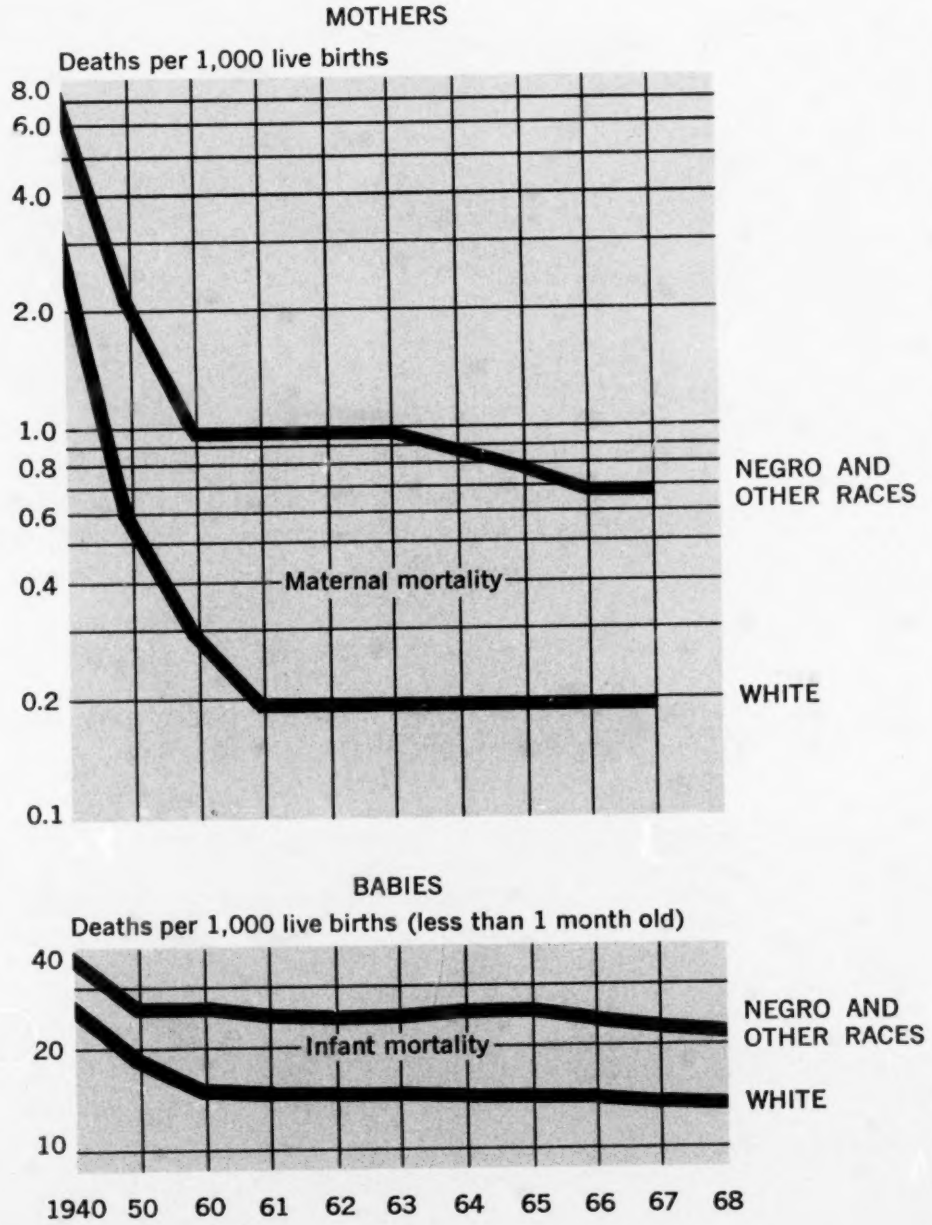
Year	Maternal		Infant			
			Less than 1 month old		1 month to 1 year old	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1940	7.6	3.2	39.7	27.2	34.1	16.0
1950	2.2	0.6	27.5	19.4	17.0	7.4
1960	1.0	0.3	26.9	17.2	16.4	5.7
1961	1.0	0.2	26.2	16.9	14.5	5.5
1962	1.0	0.2	26.1	16.9	15.3	5.5
1963	1.0	0.2	26.1	16.7	15.4	5.5
1964	0.9	0.2	26.5	16.2	14.6	5.4
1965	0.8	0.2	25.4	16.1	14.9	5.4
1966	0.7	0.2	24.8	15.6	14.0	5.0
1967	0.7	0.2	[1]23.8	[1]15.0	[2]12.1	[2]4.7
1968	NA	NA	[1]23.0	[1]14.7	[2]11.6	[2]4.5

[1] Figures are for infants less than 28 days old.
[2] Figures are for infants 28 days to 1 year old.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 31.

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY ARE MUCH HIGHER FOR BLACKS THAN FOR WHITES, ALTHOUGH ALL ARE DECREASING.



NOTE: Influenza epidemics are known to affect non-white infants more seriously than white infants.

Source: See appendix A.

Length of life is a most significant indicator of the health of the population. During the 1960's, the life expectancy of blacks was about 10 percent lower than that of whites in all age groups from 25 to 55 years of age, the prime working years.

TABLE 32. LIFE EXPECTANCY IN PRIME WORKING YEARS, 1960 AND 1967 (ADDITIONAL YEARS OF LIFE EXPECTED AT EACH AGE)

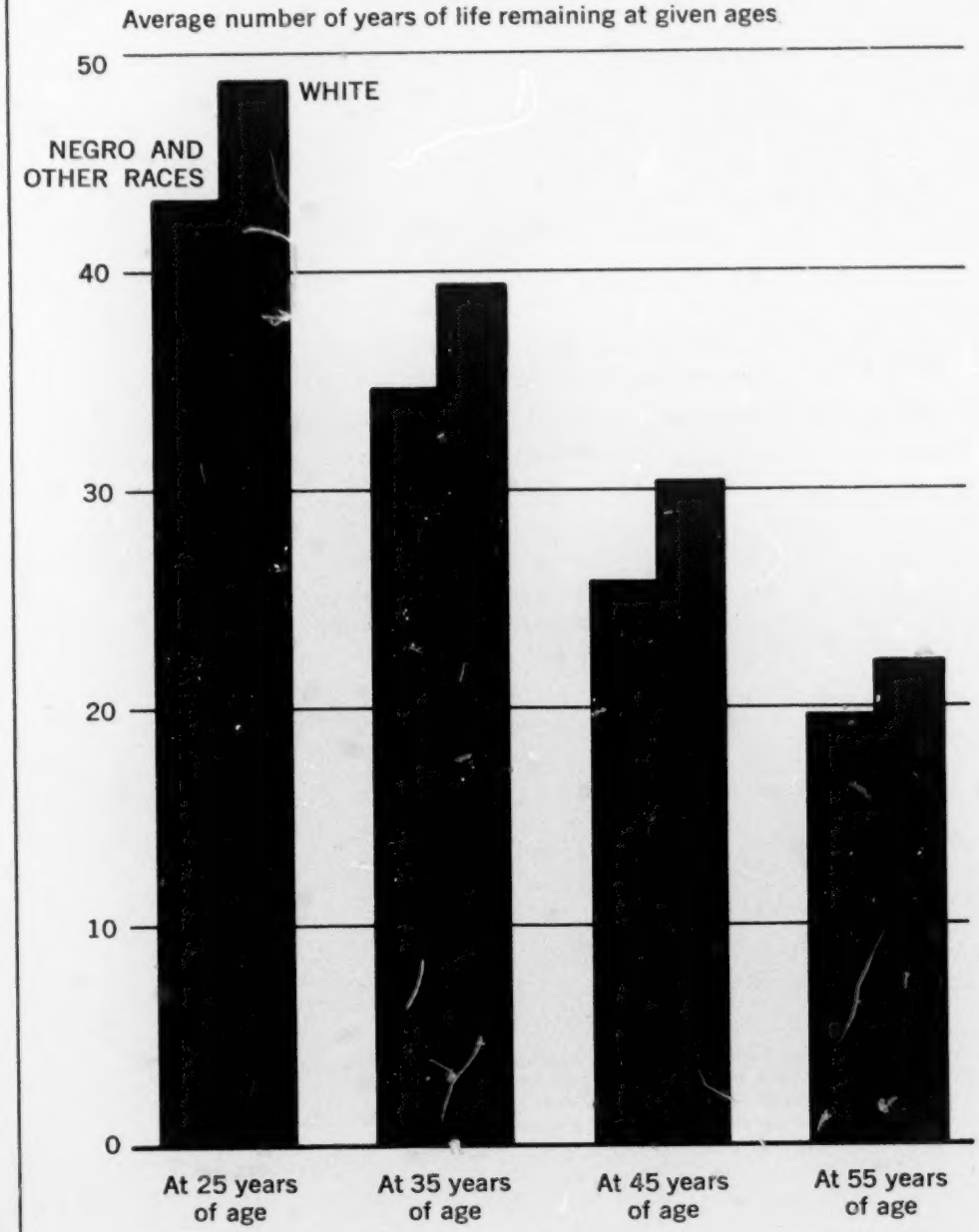
	1960			1969[1]		
	Negro and other races	White	Difference	Negro and other races	White	Difference
Age						
25 years	43.1	48.3	—5.2	43.2	48.8	—5.6
35 years	34.3	38.8	—4.5	34.6	39.4	—4.8
45 years	26.2	29.7	—3.5	26.7	30.3	—3.6
55 years	19.3	21.5	—2.2	19.7	22.0	—2.3

[1] Preliminary.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 32.

THE NUMBER OF YEARS OF LIFE REMAINING AT ANY AGE IS CONSISTENTLY LOWER FOR BLACKS THAN FOR WHITES



Source: See appendix A.

The incidence of disabling illnesses and chronic conditions that limit activities is about the same for blacks and whites, but days of bed disability and lost work days affect blacks slightly more.

TABLE 33. DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR, JULY 1965-JUNE 1967, AND PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH ACTIVITY LIMITATIONS RESULTING FROM CHRONIC ILLNESS

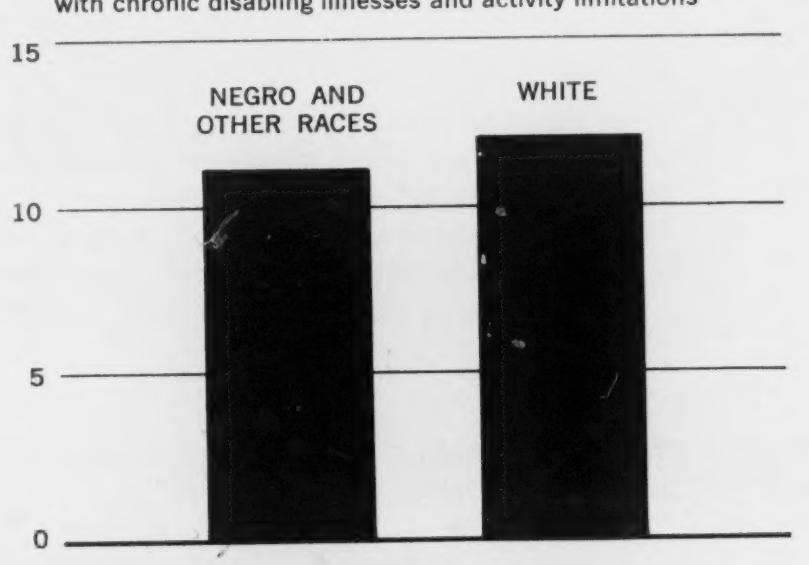
Type of activity limitation	Percent of population affected[1]	
	Negro and other races	White
Restricted-activity days[2]	17	15
Bed-disability days	7	6
Work-loss days[3]	7	5
School-loss days[4]	4	5
Percent of persons with chronic conditions and activity limitations	11	12

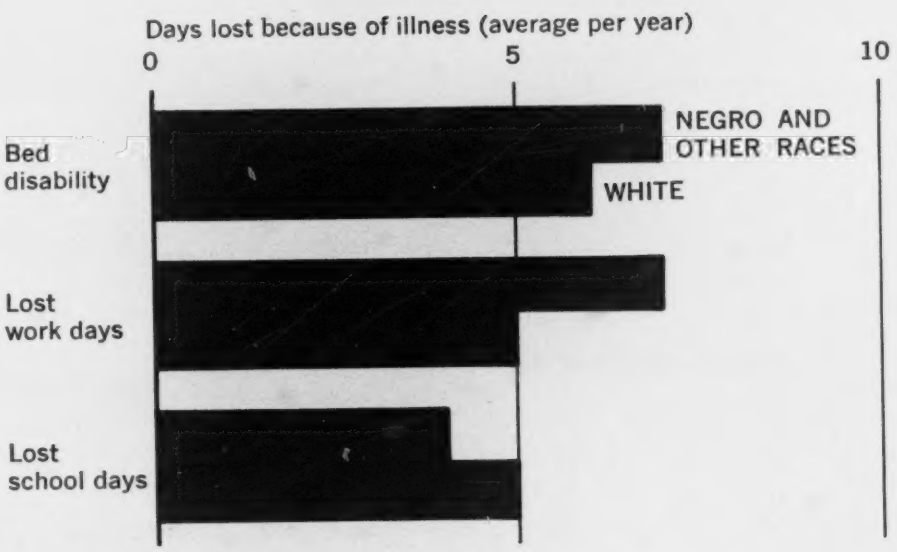
[1] Rounded figures.
[2] For all types of illnesses, including chronic conditions, adjusted for age differences in the white population and that of Negro and other races.
[3] Includes persons 17 years of age and over currently employed.
[4] Includes children 6-16 years of age (data not age-adjusted).

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 33.

DISABLING ILLNESSES AND CHRONIC CONDITIONS THAT LIMIT ACTIVITY ARE ABOUT THE SAME FOR BLACKS AND WHITES





Source: See appendix A.

Education has had a most important effect on the entire life style of the American population, as well as on its occupational achievement. The educational attainment of both blacks and whites has been increasing. Today, black men in all age groups have more education than in 1960.

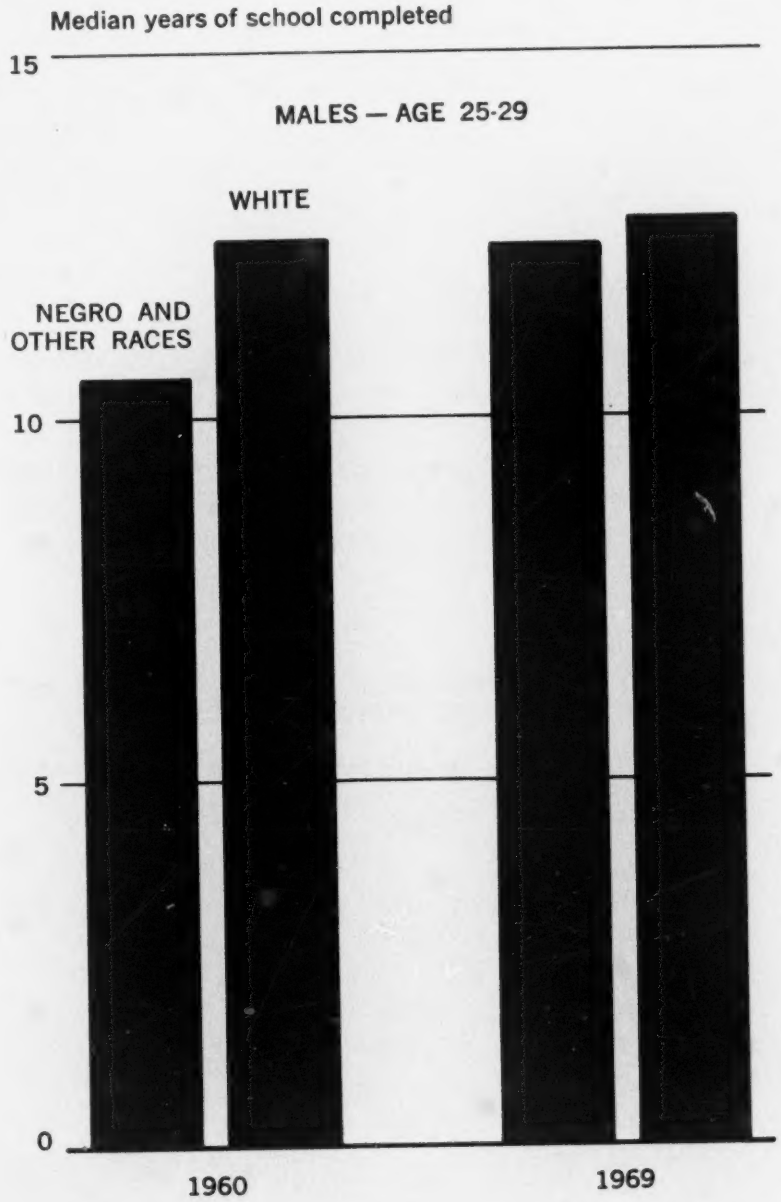
TABLE 34. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS 25-29 YEARS OLD, BY SEX AND RACE, 1960 AND 1966-69

Year	Male		Female	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
	Median years of school completed			
1960	10.5	12.4	11.1	12.3
1966	12.1	12.6	11.9	12.5
1967	12.2	12.6	12.1	12.5
1968	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.5
1969	12.3	12.7	12.1	12.5
	Percent completing 4 years of high school or more			
1960	36	63	41	65
1966	53	73	49	74
1967	56	74	55	75
1968	60	76	56	75
1969	60	78	56	77

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 34.

THE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF YOUNG BLACK MEN HAS ALMOST CAUGHT UP WITH THAT OF WHITES



Source: See appendix A.

At each educational level, black men have less income than white men. The disparity is greatest at the college level. The dollar disparity is least among the less educated because their jobs and their age distributions are much more similar than among better educated white and black men.

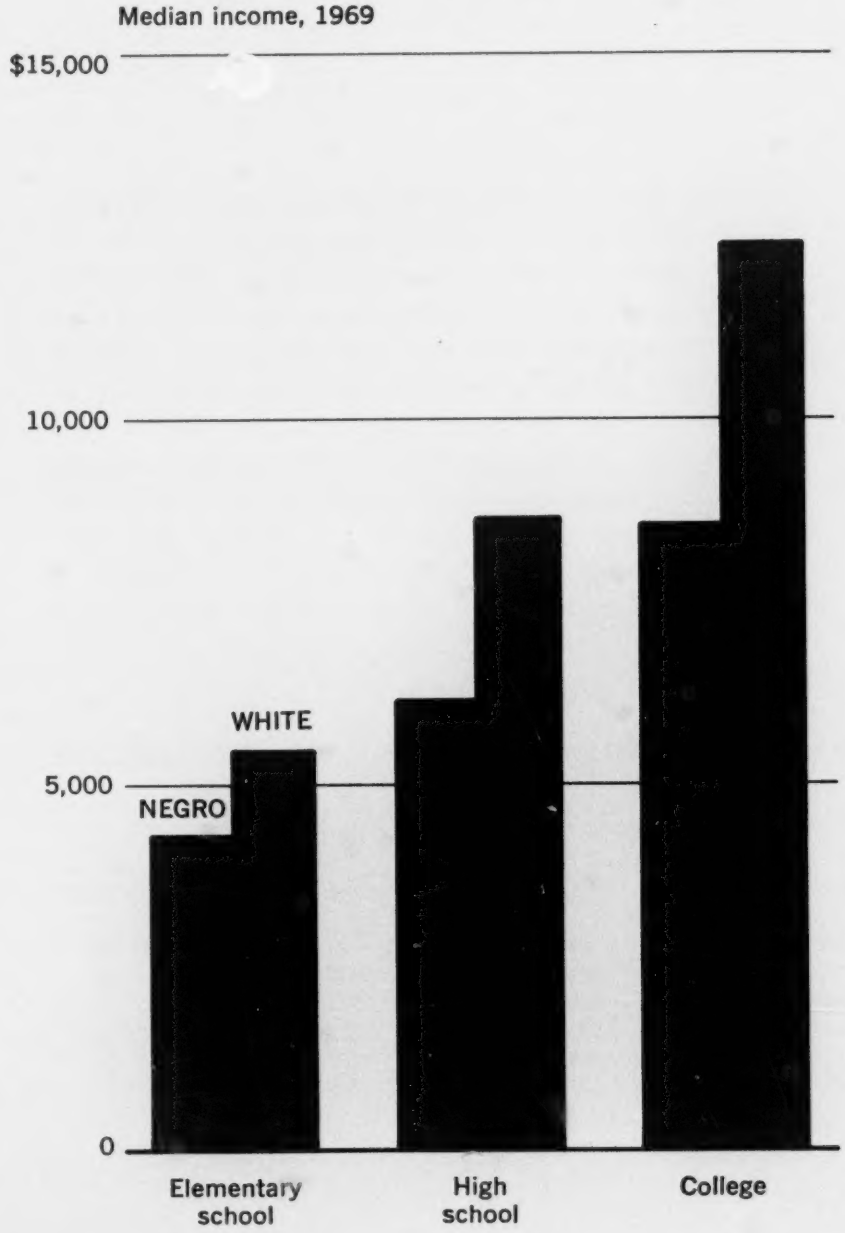
TABLE 35. MEDIAN INCOME OF MEN 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1969

Level of education	Median income 1969		Negro income as a percent of white
	Negro	White	
Elementary:			
Less than 8 years	$2,973	$3,613	82
8 years	4,293	5,460	79
High school:			
1 to 3 years	5,222	7,309	71
4 years	6,144	8,631	71
College:			
4 or more years	8,567	12,437	69

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 35.

HIGHER EDUCATION HAS MEANT HIGHER EARNING-POWER FOR BOTH BLACKS AND WHITES, BUT AT EACH EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, BLACK MEN HAVE LESS INCOME THAN WHITE



Source: See appendix A.

85

Except among pre-schoolers and those in the compulsory school attendance ages of 6-15, enrollment of black students continued to lag behind white despite steady increases. Nearly all 6-15 year olds are enrolled in school, and a very large proportion of those 16-17, both black and white. However, only 1 in every 8 blacks age 20-24 years compared with over 1 in every 5 whites of this age, go to school. (Most of these are in college.) An interesting change is the sharp rise in enrollment of 3-and-4-year-olds, where black enrollments were higher than white in 1968, especially in programs like "Head-Start."

TABLE 36. PERCENT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY AGE, 1960, 1966, AND 1969

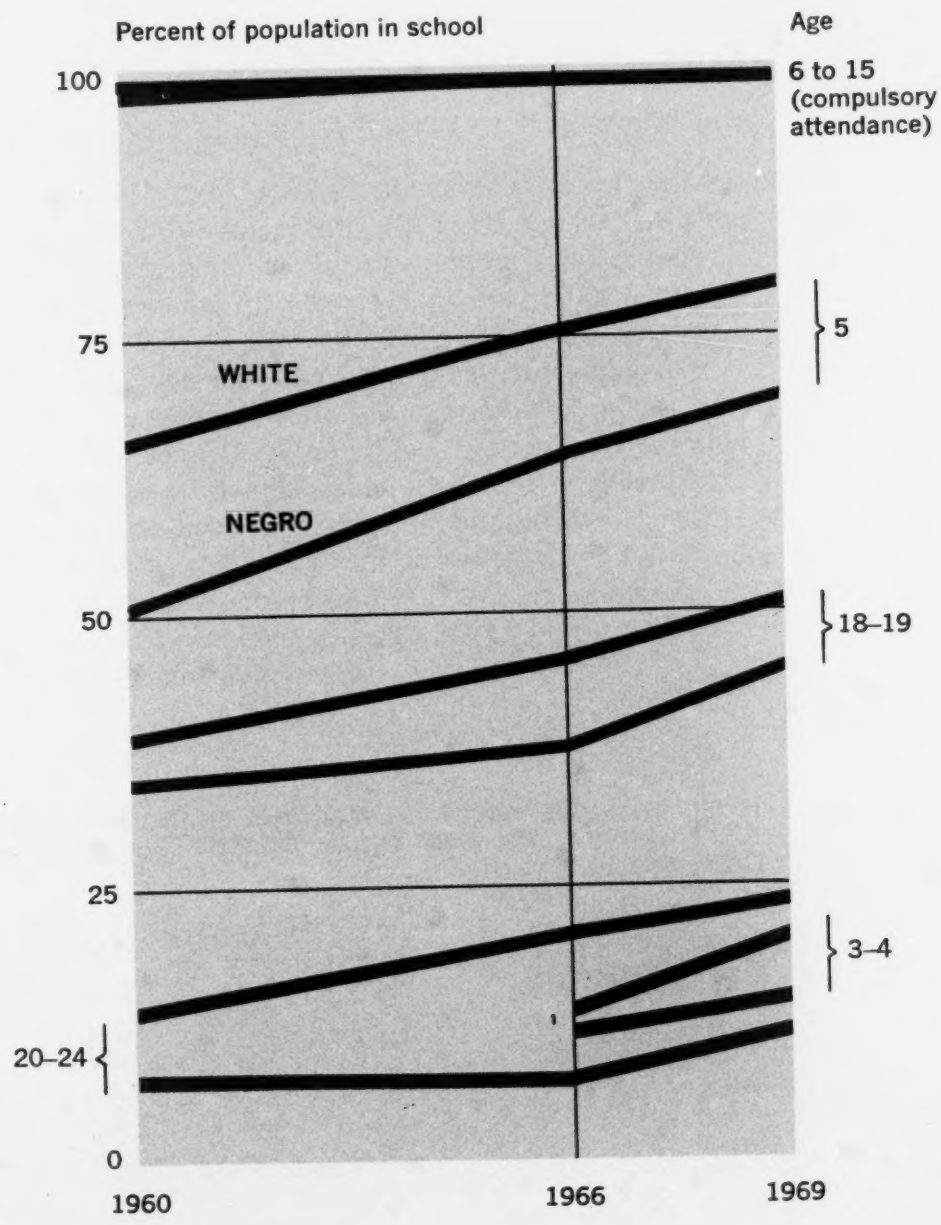
	Negro			White		
Students enrolled	1960[1]	1966	1969	1960	1966	1969
3 and 4 years	0	14[1]	21	0	12	15
5 years	51	65	70	66	74	80
6 to 15 years	98	99	99	99	99	99
16 and 17 years	77	85	86	83	89	90
18 and 19 years	35	38	45	39	46	51
20 to 24 years	8	8	12	14	21	24

[1] Negro and other races.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 36.

MOST BLACK YOUTH OF SCHOOL AGE ATTEND SCHOOL. A LARGER PROPORTION OF WHITES ABOVE THE COMPULSORY SCHOOL AGES ATTEND, BUT AMONG 3-AND-4-YEAR-OLDS, A LARGER PROPORTION OF BLACKS ARE IN SCHOOL PROGRAMS LIKE "HEAD START"



[1] Not available earlier.

Source: See appendix A.

87

Test scores on national standardized tests of reading and other school subjects, in the Fall of 1965, showed that at that time the average performance of black youth in the final year of high school was at a ninth-grade level, reflecting varied adverse factors, including environmental. The gap in achievement level between Negro and white students widened between the sixth and twelfth grades. Recent changes in educational techniques, supplementary programs like Headstart and other special efforts, as well as school desegration, may have effected gains in student achievement. However, there has been no recent nationwide study to indicate current comparative achievement.

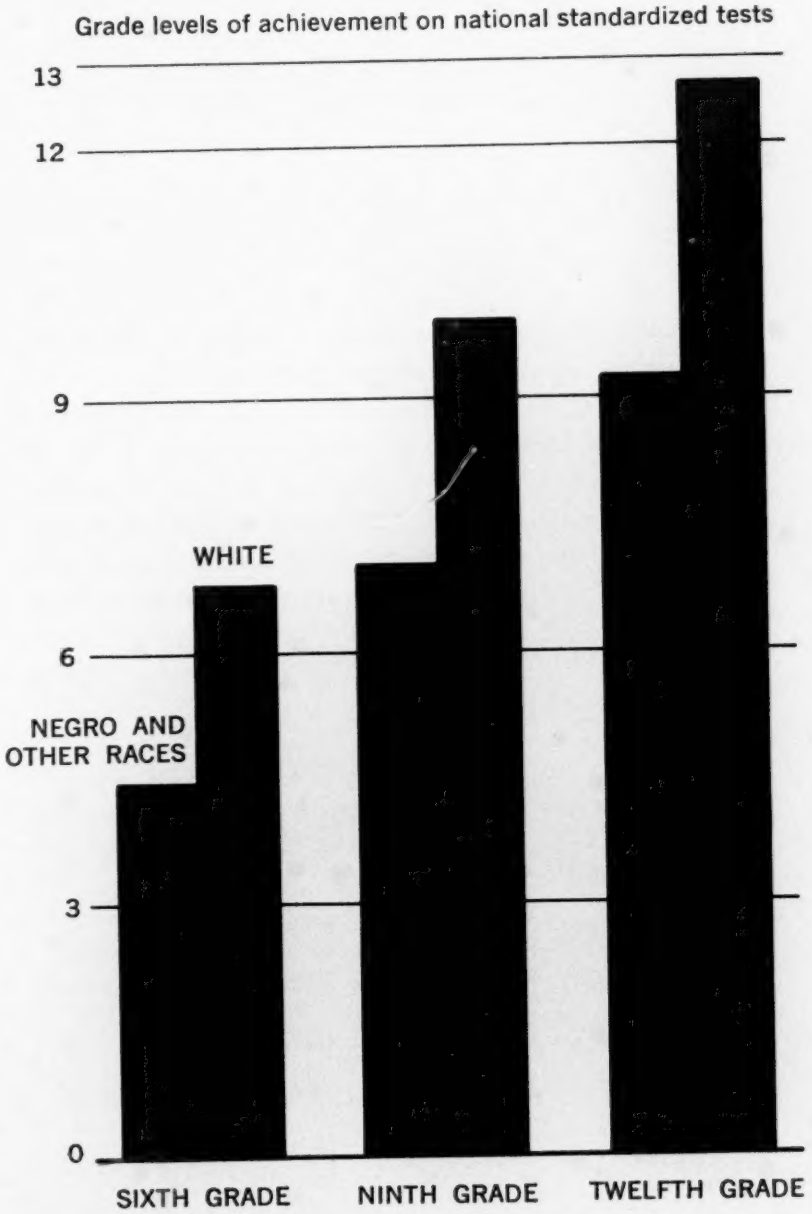
TABLE 37. ACHIEVEMENT ON NATIONAL STANDARDIZED TESTS OF READING AND OTHER SCHOOL SUBJECTS, FALL 1965

	Test level grade	
Grade in school	Negro	White
Sixth	4.4	6.8
Ninth	7.0	9.9
Twelfth	9.2	12.7

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 37.

IN 1965, THE AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF BLACK YOUTH IN THE FINAL YEAR OF HIGH SCHOOL WAS AT A NINTH GRADE LEVEL... THE GAP WITH WHITE PERFORMANCE WIDENED BETWEEN SIXTH GRADE AND TWELFTH (No recent studies have been made)



Source: See appendix A.

Many managerial jobs, as well as most professional positions, require a college education. Negroes have made substantial gains since 1960 in completing college. By 1969, 6.6 percent of all blacks age 25-34 had completed at least 4 years of college, compared with about 16 percent of all whites in this age group. However, the difference between the percent of blacks and whites finishing college was wider in 1969 than in 1960, as white college attendance increases outpaced those of blacks.

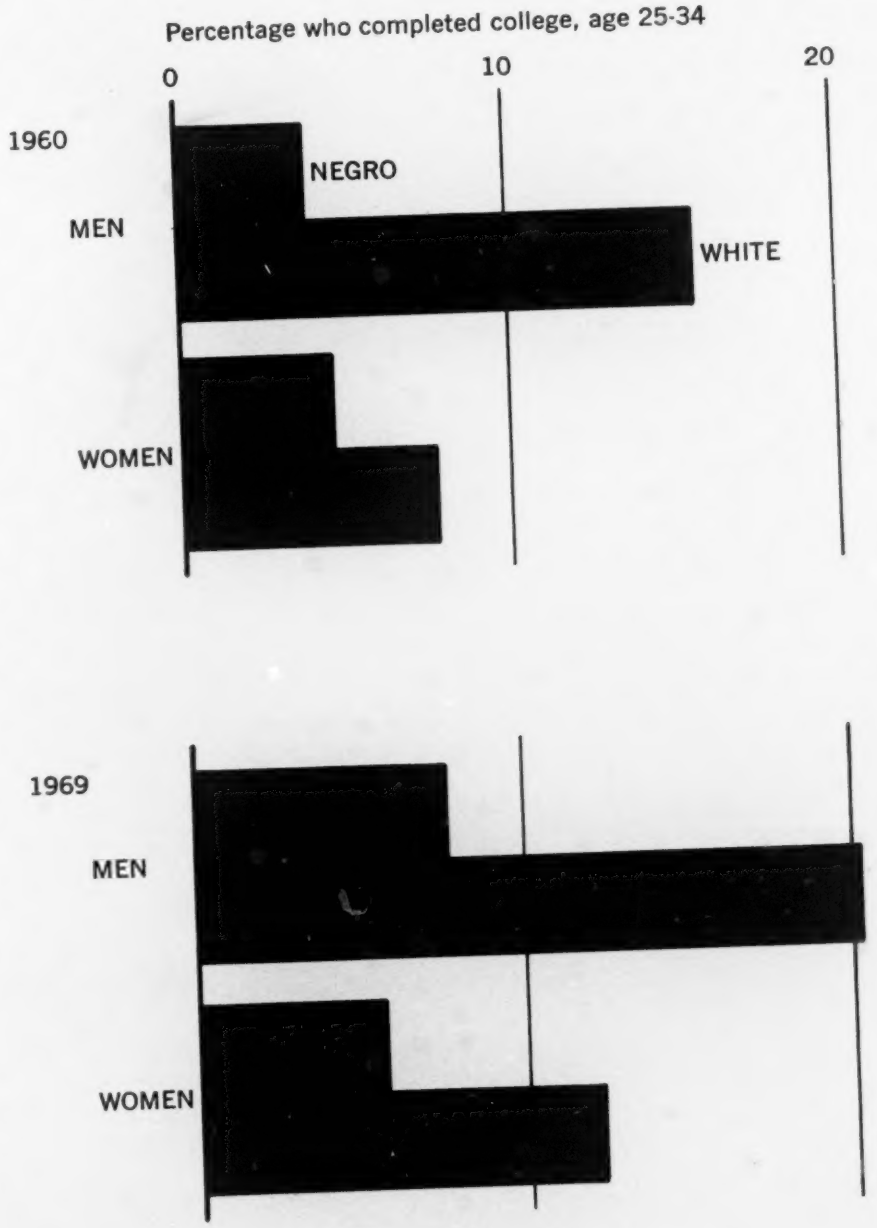
TABLE 38. PERCENT OF POPULATION 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD WHO COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF COLLEGE OR MORE, BY SEX, 1960, 1966, AND 1969

	Negro			White		
Year	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1960	4.3	3.9	4.6	11.7	15.7	7.8
1966	5.7	5.2	6.1	14.6	18.9	10.4
1969	6.6	7.6	5.6	16.2	20.2	12.3

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 38.

THE PERCENT COMPLETING COLLEGE HAS INCREASED FOR BOTH BLACKS AND WHITES, BUT WHITE GAINS HAVE BEEN LARGER



Source: See appendix A.

91

HOUSING

92

The condition of housing for blacks has improved since 1960. Nevertheless, the proportion living in housing that either is dilapidated or lacks basic plumbing facilities has decreased sharply since 1960 in all areas, especially in large cities. Yet about one-fourth of black households still live in such dwellings, compared with one-sixteenth of the whites.

TABLE 39. PERCENT OCCUPYING HOUSING NOT MEETING SPECIFIED CRITERIA[1], BY LOCATION, 1960 AND 1968

	Negro and other races		White	
Location	1960	1968	1960	1968
United States	44	24	13	6
Metropolitan areas:				
Central cities	25	9	8	3
Suburbs	43	16	7	3
Nonmetropolitan areas	77	55	23	11

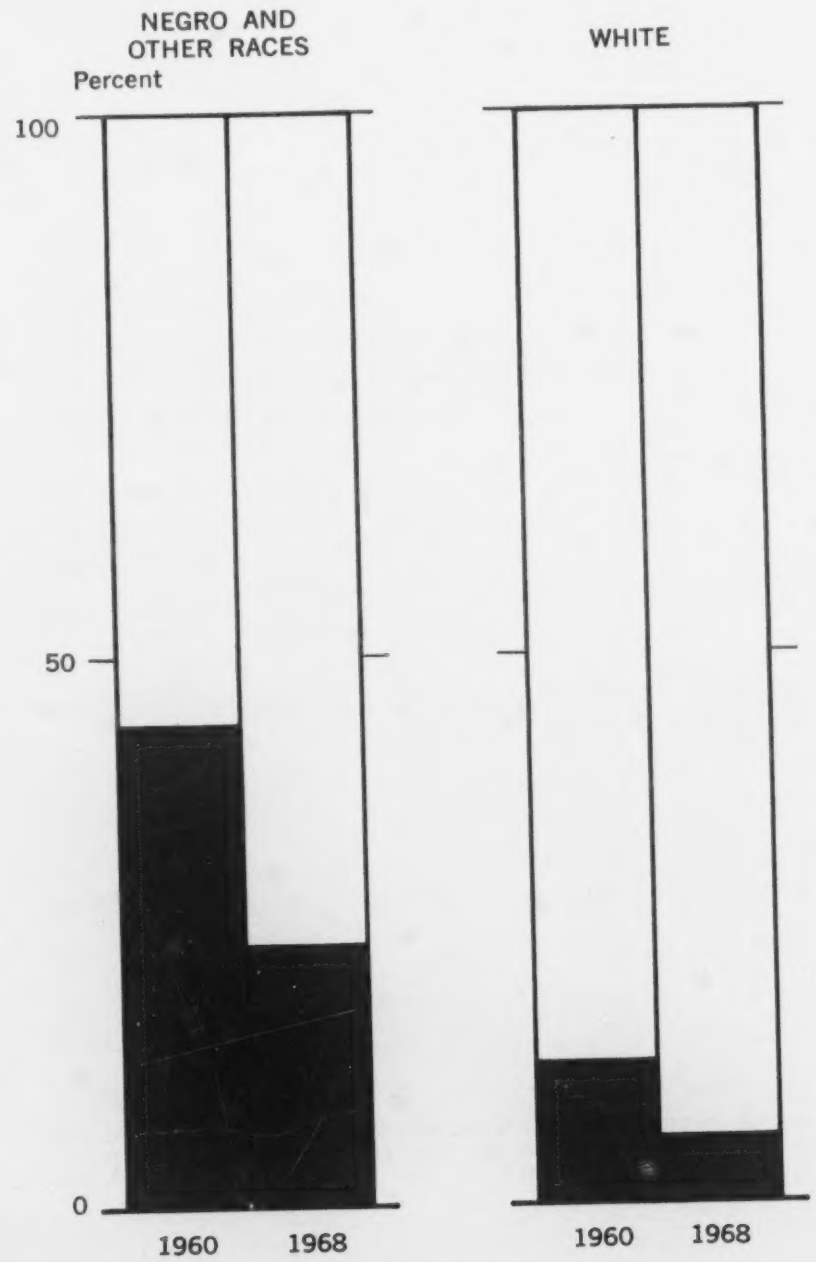
[1] Housing is classified as "not meeting specified criteria" if it either is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following basic plumbing facilities: hot running water in the structure, flush toilet for private use of members of the household, and bathtub or shower for private use of members of the household.

Housing is reported as "dilapidated" if defects are so critical or so widespread that the structure would require extensive repairs, rebuilding, or razing, or was of inadequate original construction. Information is collected also on housing condition rated as "deteriorating," that is, having one or more defects of an intermediate nature that require correction if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 39.

THE PROPORTION OF BLACKS LIVING IN HOUSING EITHER DILAPIDATED OR LACKING BASIC PLUMBING IS STILL MUCH LARGER THAN AMONG WHITES



Source: See appendix A.

In the South, over one-third of all black households live in dwellings that either are dilapidated or lack basic plumbing facilities, compared with about one-tenth in the North and West.

In all regions, housing is far worse in smaller cities, towns, and rural areas than in the metropolitan centers.

TABLE 40. PERCENT OCCUPYING HOUSING NOT MEETING SPECIFIED CRITERIA,[1] BY REGION AND LOCATION, 1968

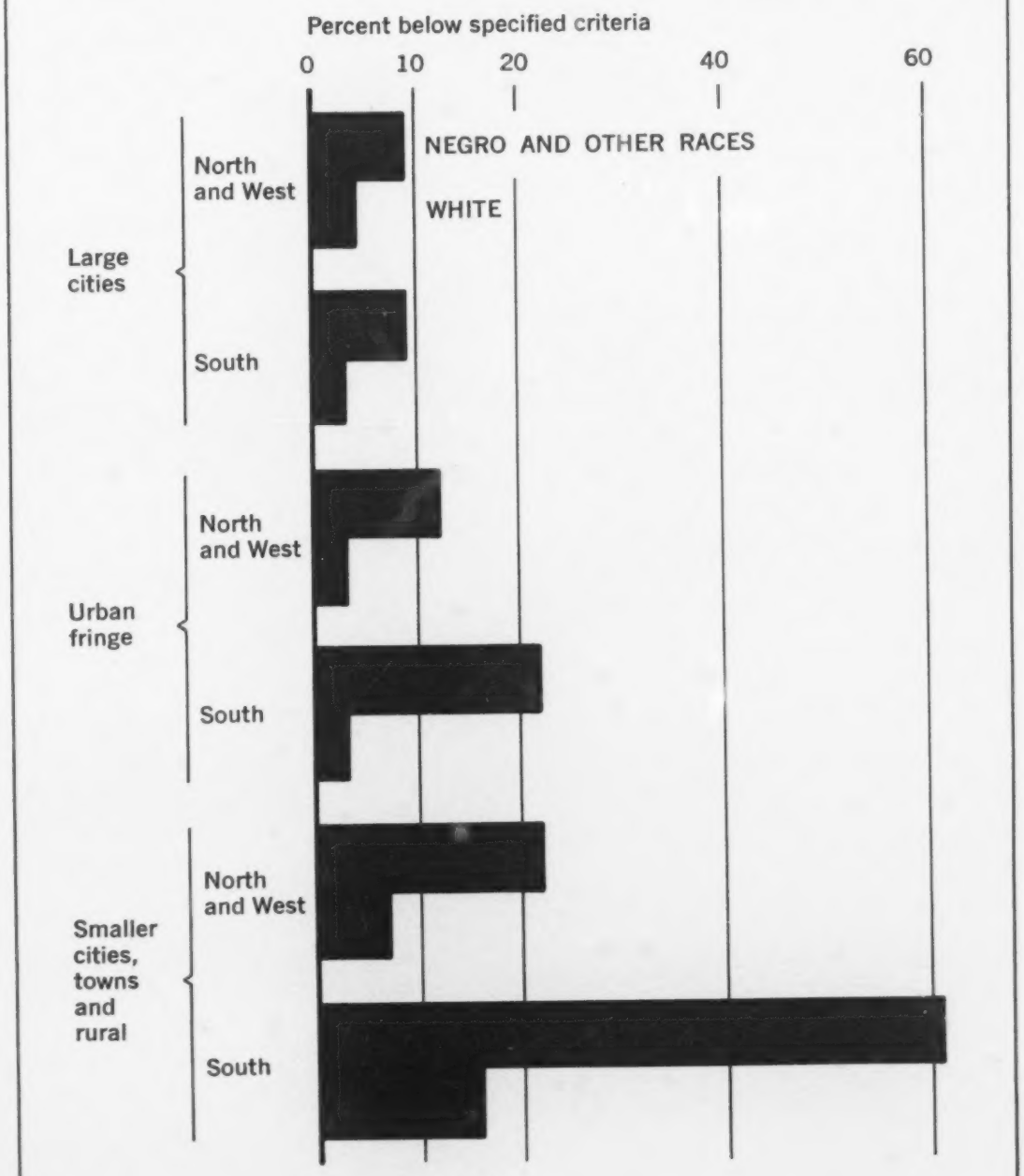
Region and Location	North and West		South	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
All housing units	11	5	36	9
Metropolitan areas:				
Central cities	9	4	9	3
Suburbs	12	3	22	3
Nonmetropolitan areas	22	7	61	16

[1] Housing is classified as "not meeting specified criteria" if it either is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following basic plumbing facilities: hot running water in the structure, flush toilet for private use of members of the household, and bathtub or shower for private use.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 40.

IN ALL REGIONS, HOUSING OF BLACKS IS FAR WORSE IN SMALLER CITIES, TOWNS, AND RURAL AREAS THAN IN METROPOLITAN CENTERS



Source: See appendix A.

96

CRIME

97

Blacks are far more likely than whites to be the victims of serious crimes of violence such as murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, whether they are male or female. However, black females are the most vulnerable group of all.

Burglary and larceny (over $50) are also greater threats to black than white women, but there is no significant difference between black and white men. On the other hand, black men and women are somewhat more likely to be the victims of auto theft than are whites.

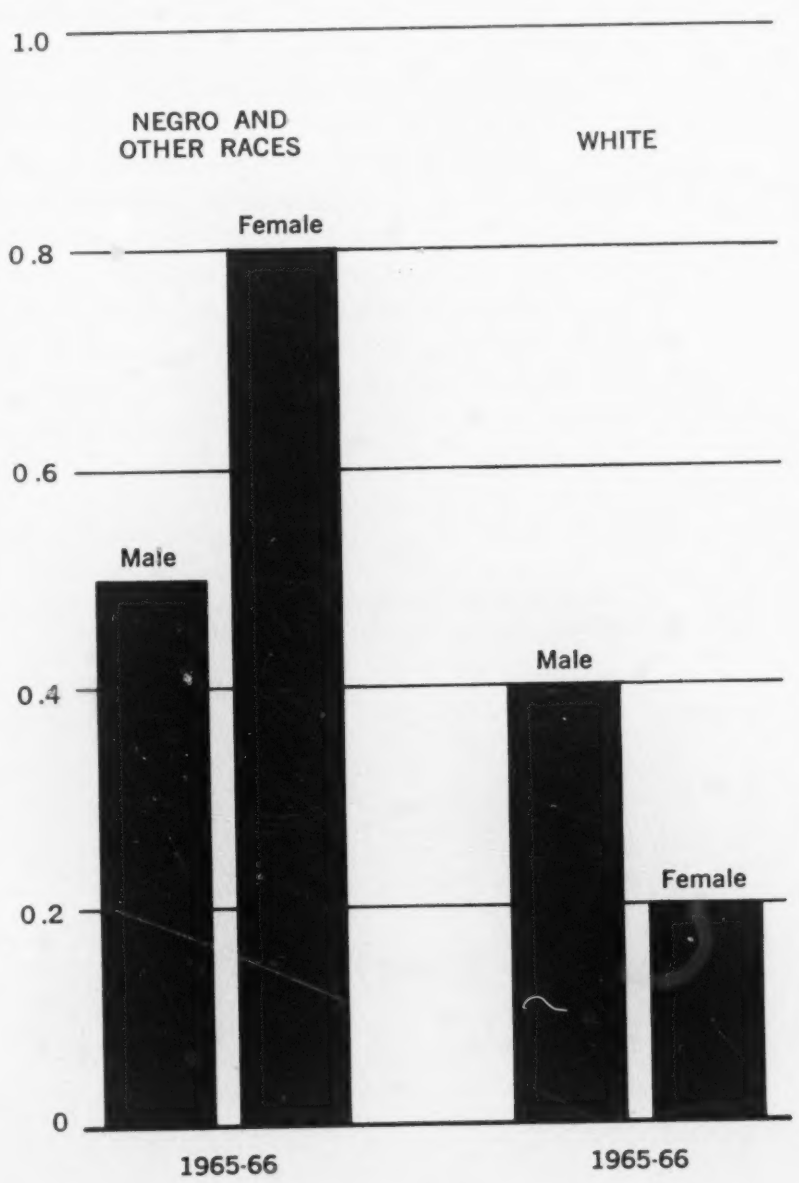
TABLE 41. VICTIMS OF SERIOUS CRIMES, BY SEX AND RACE, 1965-66 (RATES PER 100 POPULATION)

Crimes	Negro and other races		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Crimes of violence (Homicide, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault)	.5	.8	.4	.2
Burglary and larceny (over $50)	2.4	1.2	2.4	.6
Vehicle theft	.3	.2	.2	.1

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 41.

BLACK MEN AND WOMEN ARE FAR MORE LIKELY THAN WHITE TO BE VICTIMS OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE



Source: See appendix A.

99

Blacks are more likely to be the victims of serious crimes than whites, no matter what their income group. Crimes of violence against the person — including murder and other homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault — are most likely to affect the poorest blacks. However, even blacks in the higher income groups are much more likely than whites to suffer such crimes. Crimes against property are also more likely to victimize a black than a white at every income level. However, the incidence of such crimes is much greater against higher-income blacks, and the black-white differences are larger in the high income than the lower-income groups.

TABLE 42. NUMBER OF VICTIMS (PER 100 POPULATION) OF SERIOUS CRIMES BY RACE AND INCOME GROUP, 1966

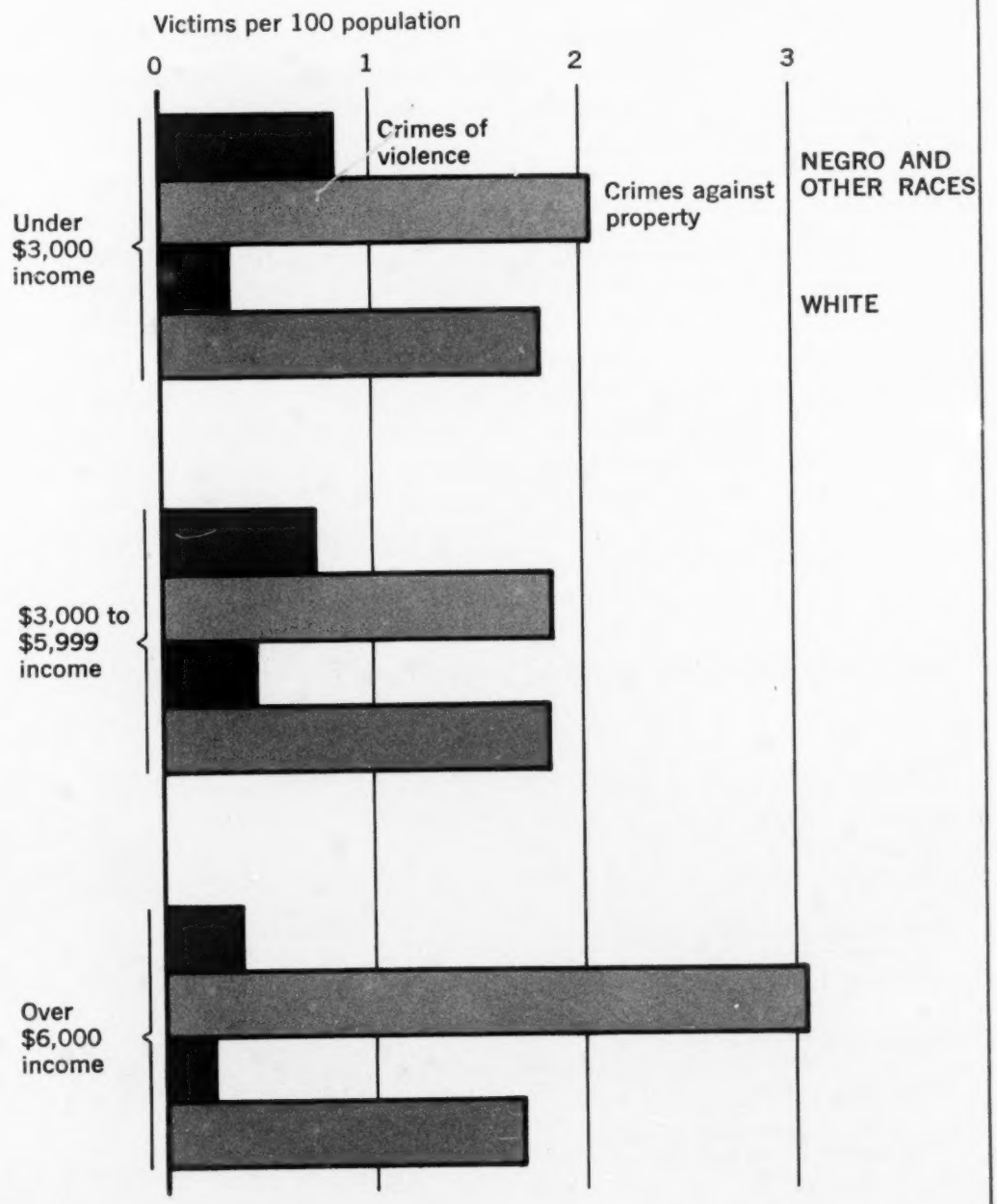
Crimes	Negro and other races	White
Violent crimes [1]:		
Against those with income under $3,000	.8	.3
$3,000-$5,999	.7	.4
$6,000-$9,999	.4	.2
$10,000 and over		.3
Property crimes [2]:		
Against those with income under $3,000	2.1	1.8
$3,000-$5,999	1.9	1.8
$6,000-$9,999	3.0	1.5
$10,000 and over		1.9

[1] Murder and other homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
[2] Burglary, larceny over $50 and vehicle theft.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 42.

AT EVERY INCOME LEVEL, BLACKS ARE MORE LIKELY THAN WHITES TO BE VICTIMS OF SERIOUS CRIMES



Source: See appendix A.

101

More blacks than whites are arrested for serious crimes of violence, but arrests for crimes against property take place mainly among whites.

Even in cities, where most blacks live, they are not the major group responsible for serious property crimes, such as burglary, larceny (over $50), and auto theft. In the suburbs, a greater proportion of arrests for serious crimes involves whites, whether violent crimes (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) or property crimes. However, arrest data alone are not necessarily good measures of criminality, since an arrest may not result in conviction in court, and some groups are more subject to arrest than others.

TABLE 43. ARRESTS FOR SERIOUS CRIMES, 1969

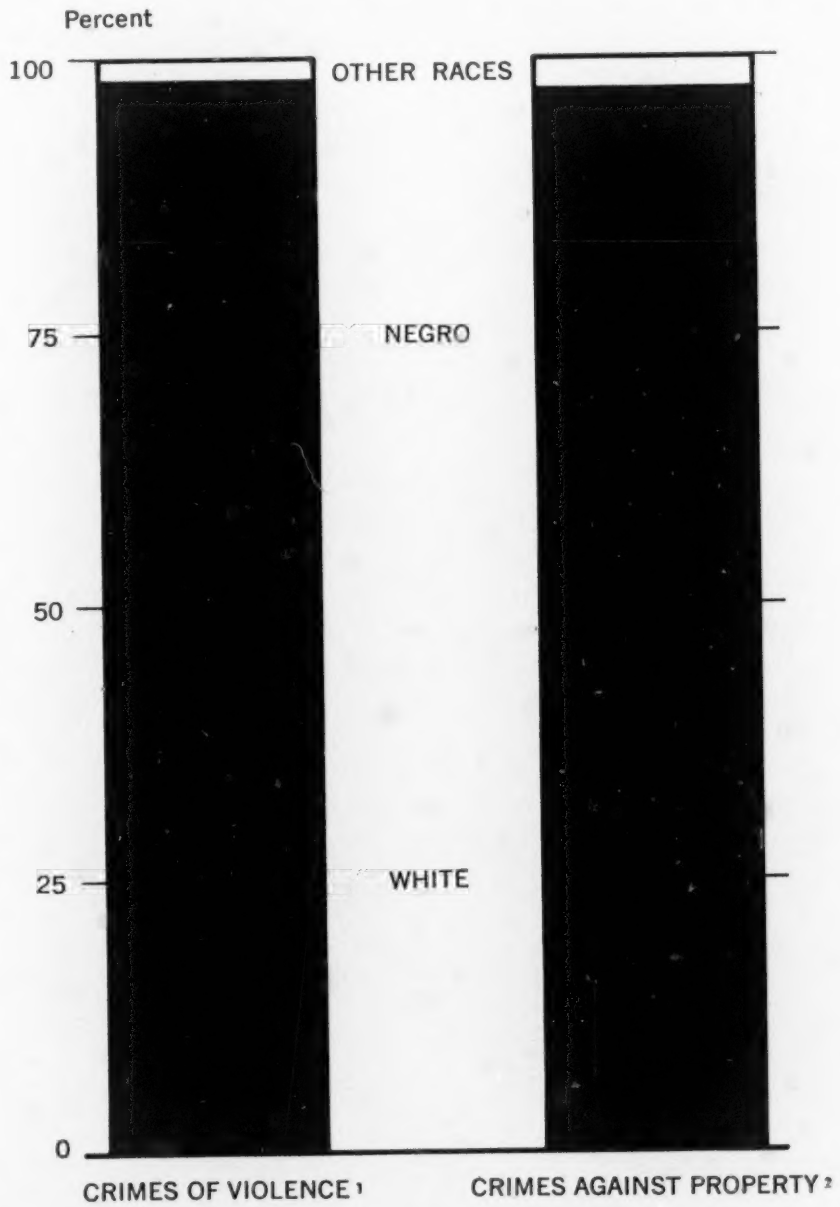
Crimes	Total (in thousands)	Percent of total	
		Negro	White
All serious crimes:			
Violent crimes[1]	190	55	43
Property crimes[2]	840	33	64
Serious crime in cities:			
Violent crimes	162	60	38
Property crimes	723	37	61
Serious crime in suburbs:			
Violent crimes	34	31	68
Property crimes	197	18	81

[1] Murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.
[2] Burglary, larceny over $50, auto theft.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 43.

BLACKS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE ARRESTED FOR CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. WHITES PREDOMINATE IN ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES.



1 Homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
2 Burglary, larceny over $50, auto theft.

Source: See appendix A.

103

CITIZENSHIP

On March 31, 1970, blacks made up 10 percent of the Armed Forces and 10 percent of those serving in Southeast Asia, but 13 percent of those who died in Vietnam combat.

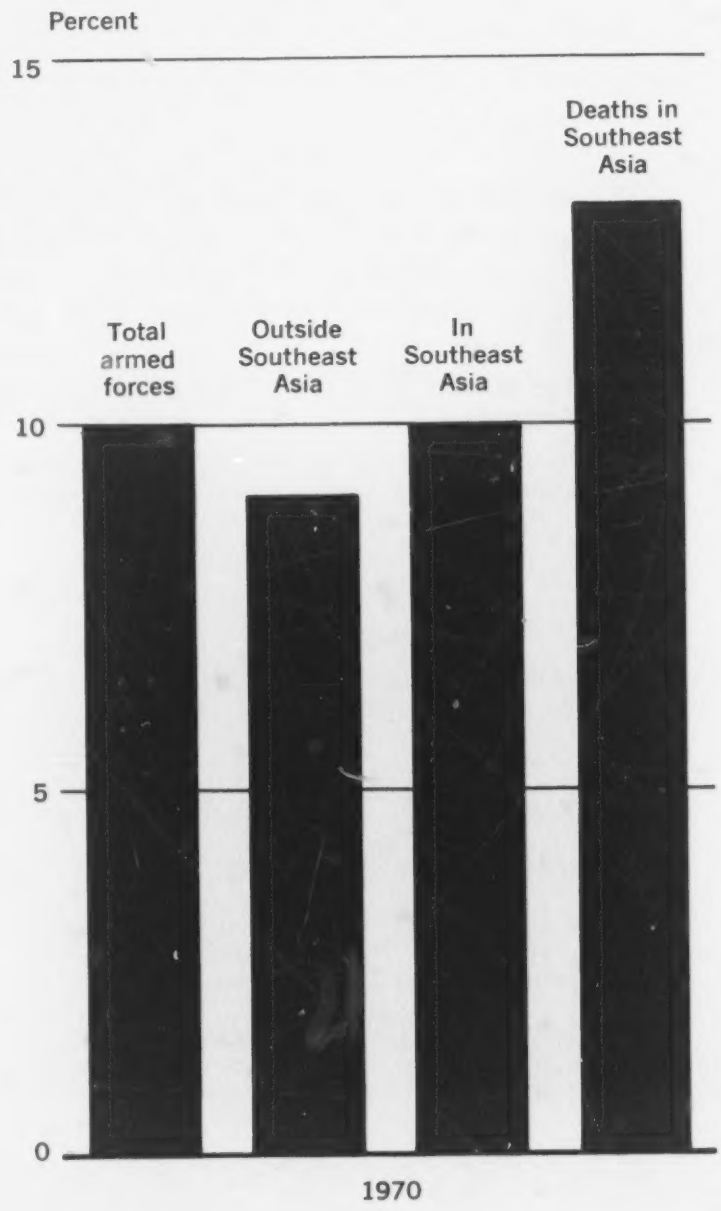
TABLE 44. MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES, 1970 (IN THOUSANDS)

Area	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
Total	3,074	293	10
Outside Southeast Asia	2,555	241	9
In Southeast Asia	519	52	10
Deaths in Southeast Asia	41	5	13

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 44.

IN 1970, BLACK MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES ACCOUNTED FOR 10 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL



Source: See appendix A.

The number of blacks serving in the Armed Forces are roughly proportionate to their share of the population. In 1969 and 1970 blacks equalled about 10 percent of all enlisted men, and 11 percent of those in Southeast Asia. This amounted to 65,000 in Southeast Asia out of a total of nearly 315,000 black enlisted men in 1969. By contrast, a very small proportion of black soldiers were officers — 2 percent in the Armed Forces and 3 percent in Southeast Asia.

TABLE 45. NEGRO OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES, 1969 AND 1970 (IN THOUSANDS)

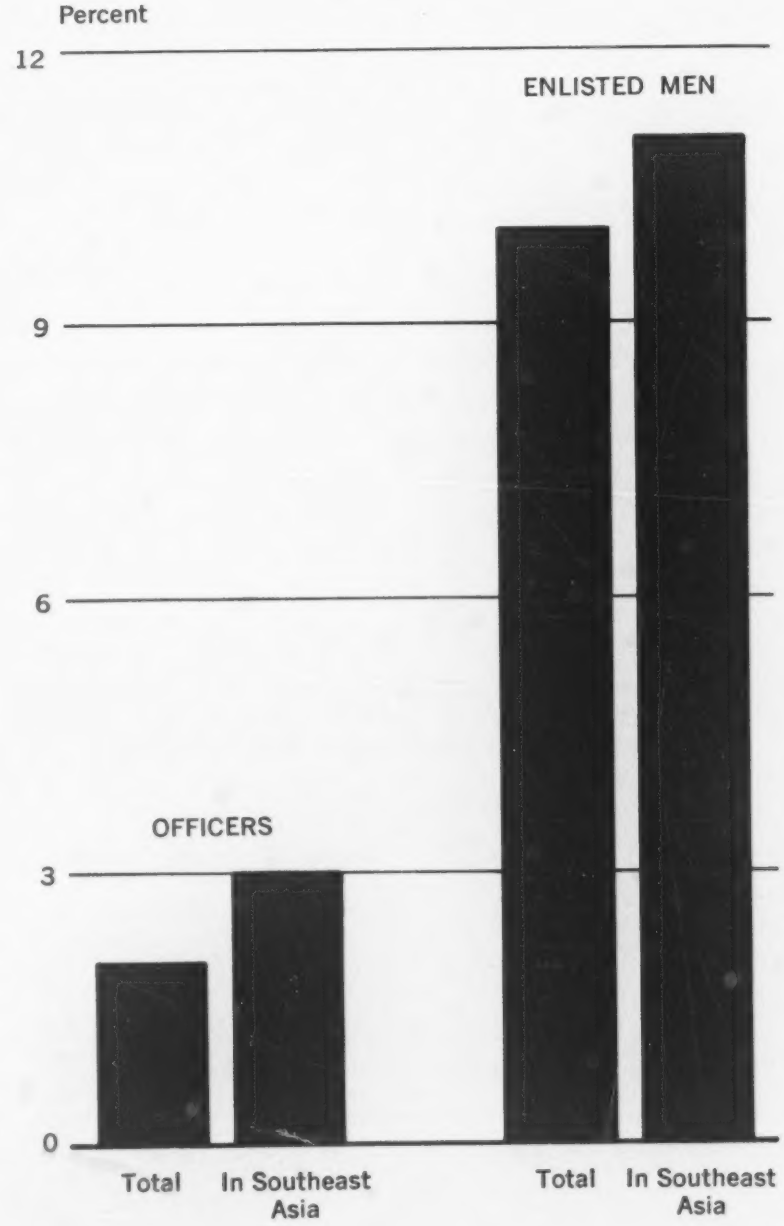
	Total		Negro		Percent Negro	
Rank and area	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Total	3,439	3,074	323	293	9	10
Officers	419	366	9	8	2	2
Outside Southeast Asia	354	(1)	7	(1)	2	(1)
In Southeast Asia	65	(1)	2	(1)	3	(1)
Enlisted men	3,020	2,708	314	284	10	11
Outside Southeast Asia	2,447	(1)	249	(1)	10	(1)
In Southeast Asia	573	(1)	65	(1)	11	(1)

[1] Data not available.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 45.

BLACKS CONSTITUTED 2 PERCENT OF ALL OFFICERS IN THE ARMED FORCES AND 3 PERCENT OF THOSE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA



Source: See appendix A.

In 1970, 14 percent of all blacks drafted into the Armed Forces who were eligible reenlisted after their first tour of duty, compared with 9 percent of eligible white draftees. The reenlistment rate for young servicemen who had enlisted into the regular armed services was also much higher for blacks than for whites.

TABLE 46. REENLISTMENT RATES OF SERVICEMEN[1] 1968-1970 (EXCLUDES REENLISTMENTS OF CAREER SERVICEMEN AFTER FIRST TERM REENLISTMENT)

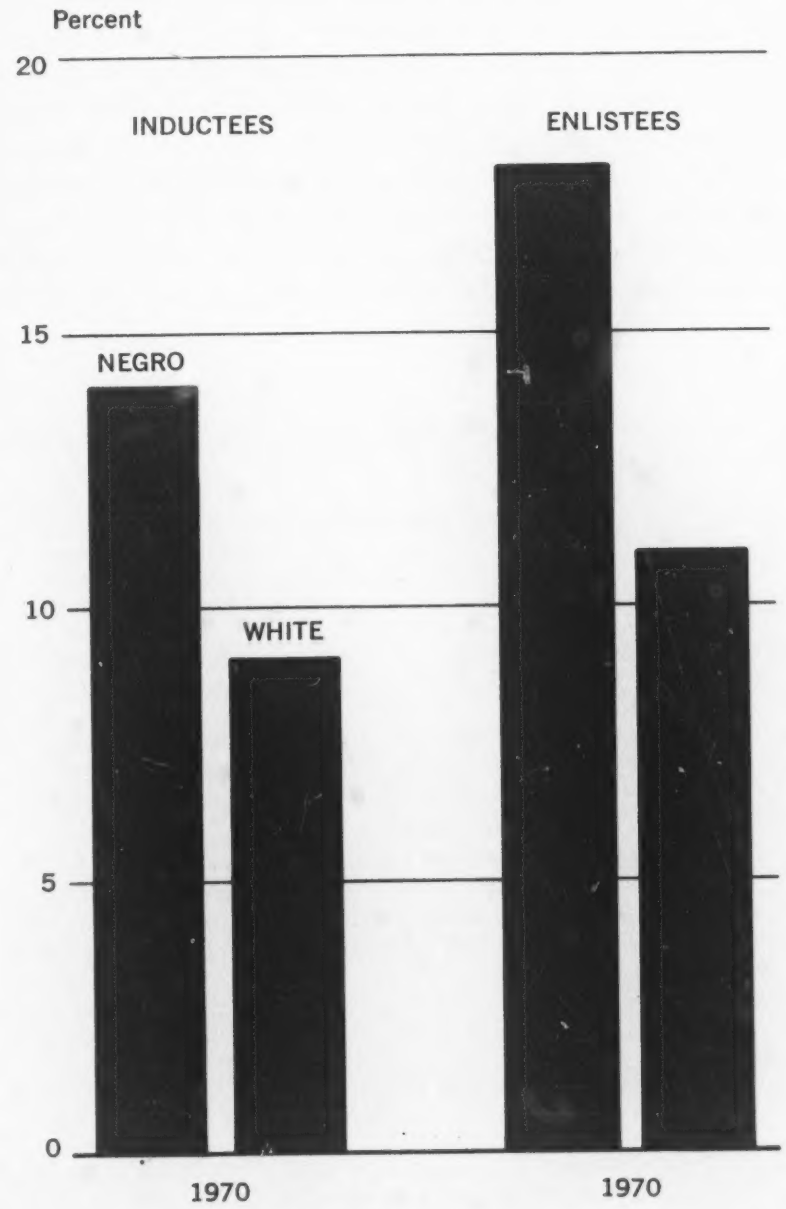
	Inductees		Enlistees	
Year	Negro	White	Negro	White
1968	15	9	(2)	(2)
1969	14	11	21	14
1970	14	9	18	11

[1] Servicemen who have earned honorable status and otherwise demonstrated the qualities necessary for career service in the Armed Forces. Only first-term servicemen are included.
[2] Data not available.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 46.

THE REENLISTMENT RATE OF ELIGIBLE BLACK MEN WAS MUCH HIGHER THAN THE RATE FOR ELIGIBLE WHITE MEN IN 1970



Source: See appendix A.

Unemployment rates were higher for young Vietnam war veterans 20-24 years old than for veterans in the next higher age group — 25-29 years old — whether they were black or white. However, Vietnam war veterans who were black had much higher unemployment rates than those who were white. In 1969 and 1970, 10 percent or more of the younger black veterans were unemployed compared with 8 percent or less of the white veterans.

Part of the difference between black and white veterans' unemployment rates may result from the higher participation of the white veterans in Veterans Administration Benefit Programs. Of enlisted men who had been discharged from the Armed Forces in the preceding year, 18 percent of the black and 24 percent of the white veterans were in Veterans Administration supported programs in 1969. Most of these men were attending college. Of other blacks in the programs, one-third were in schools below the college level, and under 10 percent in on-the-job training.

TABLE 47. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF MEN 20-29 YEARS OLD, BY VETERAN-NONVETERAN STATUS

		Negro and other races		White	
Age	Period	Vietnam veterans	Non-veterans	Vietnam veterans	Non-veterans
20-24 years	1969	10.0	8.1	5.1	4.5
	[1]1970	14.0	11.3	8.2	7.1
25-29 years	1969	3.6	4.1	3.2	1.7
	[1]1970	6.2	6.7	3.8	3.2

TABLE 47A. PERCENT OF ENLISTED MEN — NEGROES, AND WHITES AND OTHER RACES — WHO ENTERED TRAINING UNDER VETERANS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS (OF MEN SEPARATED FROM THE ARMED FORCES JUNE-DEC. 1968)

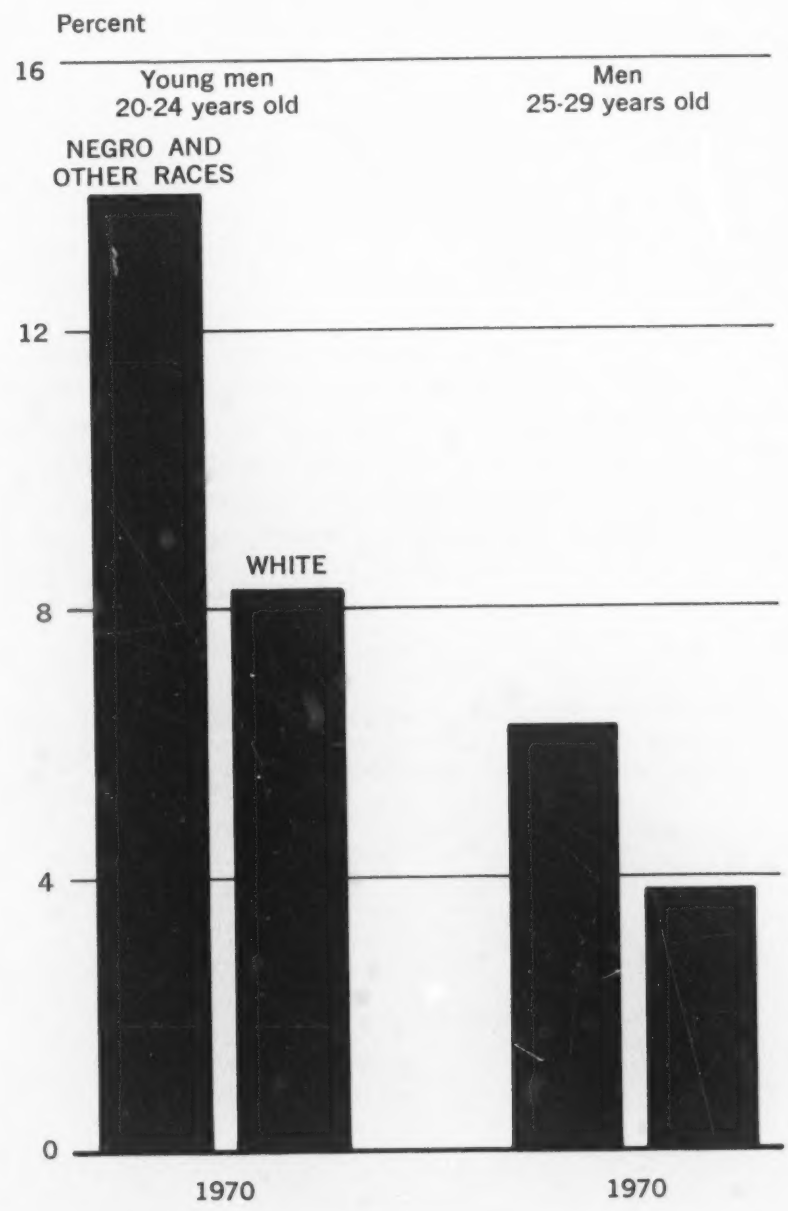
Training	Negro	Other races including white
Percent who entered training	18	24
Type of training: all types	100	100
College	57	68
Below college schooling	35	23
On-the-job training	8	10

[1] Average of first 9 months, not seasonally adjusted.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 47.

YOUNG BLACK VIETNAM WAR VETERANS HAD HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES THAN WHITE VIETNAM VETERANS



Source: See appendix A.

In recent elections, blacks have been exercising their right to vote in proportions nearly as high as those of whites. In the North and West, nearly 2 out of every 3 eligible blacks voted in the 1968 presidential election, compared with 3 out of every 4 eligible whites. In the South, 5 in every 10 eligible blacks voted, compared with 6 in every 10 eligible whites.

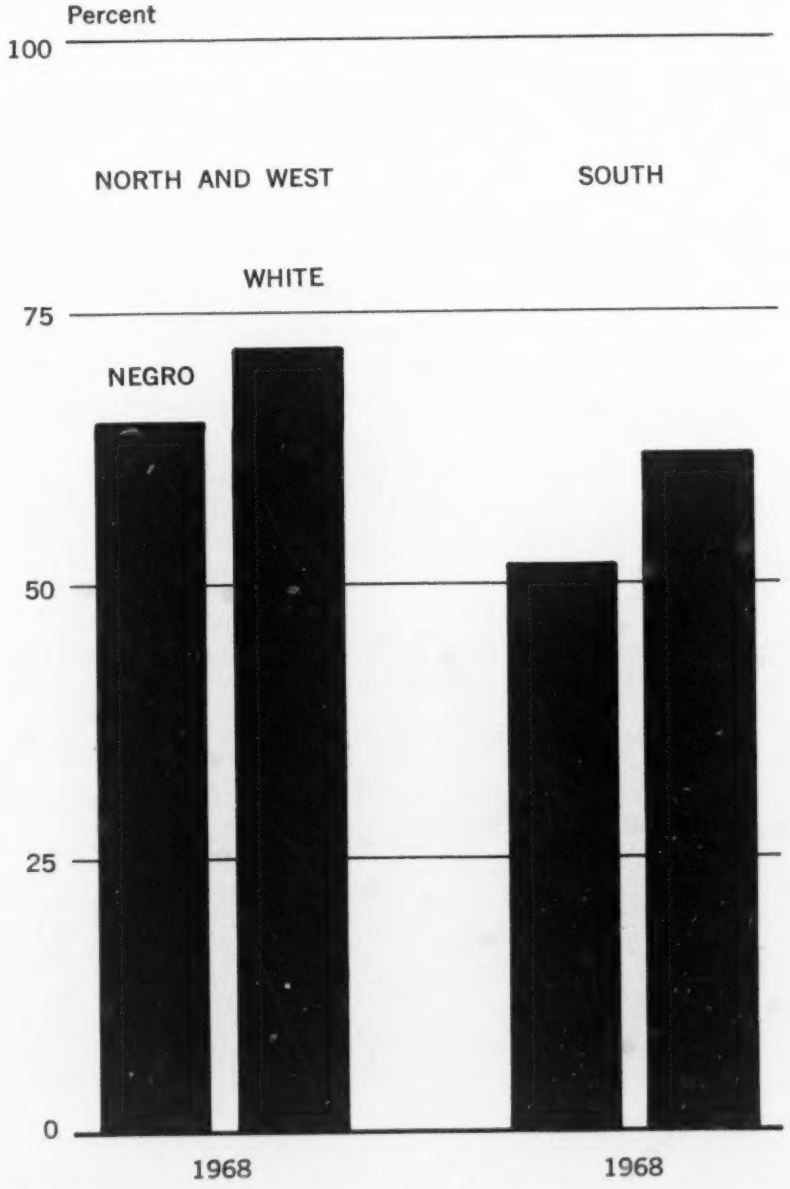
TABLE 48. PERCENT OF PERSONS OF VOTING AGE WHO REPORTED THAT THEY HAD VOTED IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF 1964 AND 1968, BY REGION

	Negro		White	
Group and region	1964	1968	1964	1968
Persons of voting age (thousands)	10,340	10,935	99,353	104,521
Percent reporting that they had voted:				
United States	59	58	71	69
North and West	72	65	75	72
South	44	52	60	62

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 48.

SIX IN EVERY 10 BLACKS IN THE UNITED STATES VOTED IN THE 1968 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, COMPARED WITH 7 IN EVERY 10 WHITES



Source: See appendix A.

Although they are still a very small proportion of all legislators, the number of blacks in the U.S. House of Representatives and in State legislatures has increased sharply in recent years.

At local levels, several cities now have black mayors, mostly in the South.

TABLE 49. NEGRO LEGISLATORS AND NEGROES ELECTED TO OTHER PUBLIC OFFICE, 1962, 1964, 1966, AND 1970

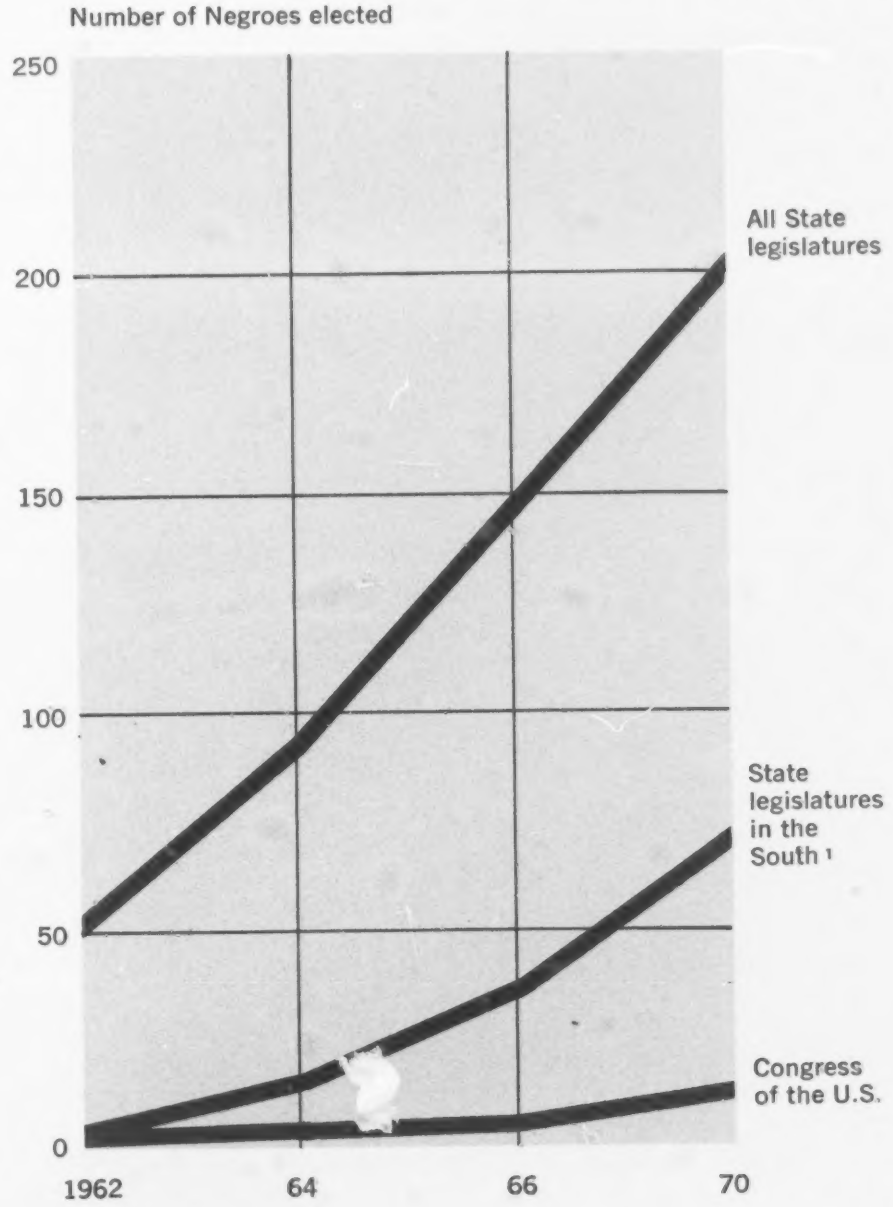
Office held	1962	1964	1966	1970
U.S. Congress	4	5	7	14
House of representatives	4	5	6	13
Senate	0	0	1	1
State legislatures				
United States total	52	94	148	205
South	6	16	37	73
Local Mayors				
United States total	(1)	(1)	(1)	64
South	(1)	(1)	(1)	42

[1] Data not available.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 49.

THE NUMBER OF BLACKS ELECTED TO STATE OFFICE HAS RISEN SHARPLY, ESPECIALLY IN THE SOUTH



[1] Includes border states.

Source: See appendix A.

PROJECTIONS

To determine the Nation's future manpower needs, BLS has been making economic projections for the past three decades. The latest of these indicate that the Nation's working age population, 16 years old and over, will have increased by over 25 million between 1969 and 1980. Nearly 4 million of this increase will be men and women of races other than white — primarily blacks. Between 1969 and 1980, the black population 16 years old and over will increase about 29 percent, while the white population is increasing about 18 percent. In 1980, blacks are expected to be 12 percent of the 16 and over population compared with 11 percent in 1969.

TABLE 50. POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1960-80 (PROJECTED) (IN MILLIONS)

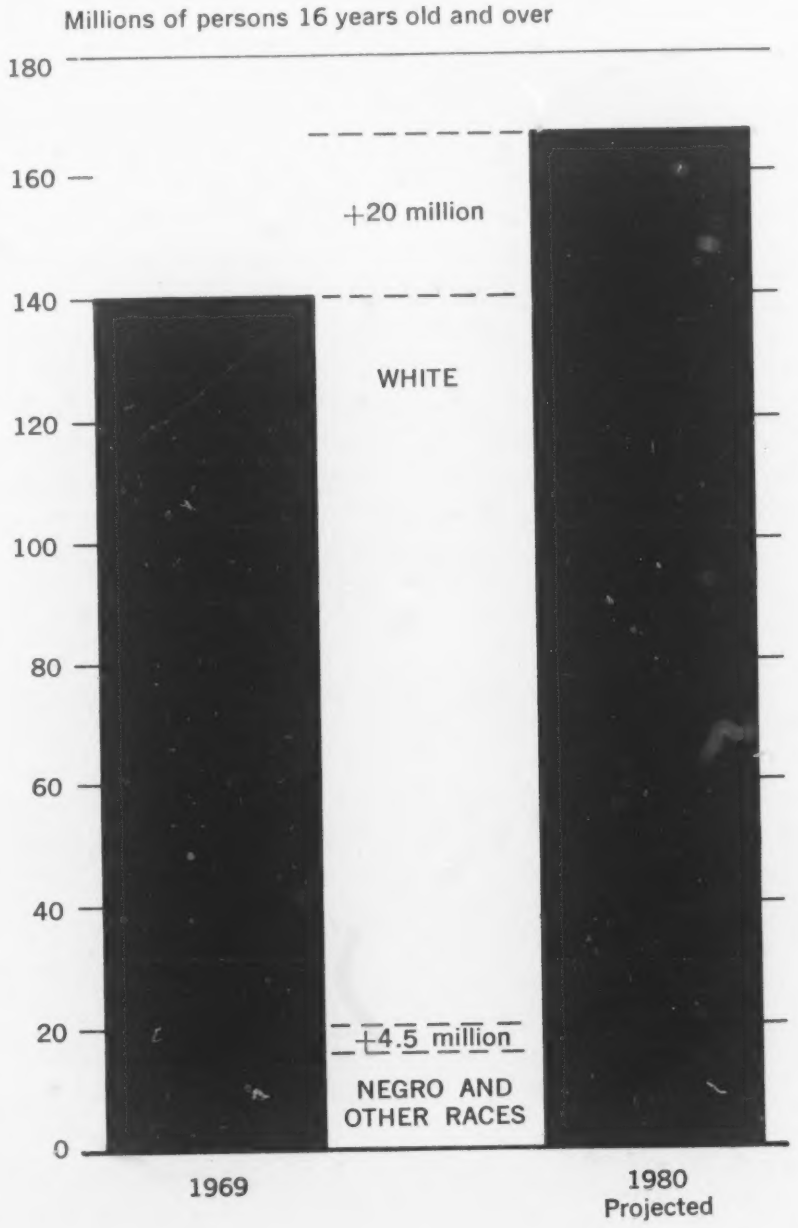
Group	1960	1965	1969	Projected 1975[1]	Projected 1980[1]	1969-80 Change Number	1969-80 Change Percent
All persons 16 years old and over	121.8	133.3	140.0	154.3	166.6	26.6	+19
Negro and other races	12.5	14.1	15.2	17.4	19.6	4.4	+29
Men	6.0	6.7	7.2	8.3	9.3	2.1	+29
Women	6.5	7.4	8.0	9.1	10.3	2.3	+29
White	107.3	119.2	124.8	136.9	146.9	22.1	+18
Men	53.4	57.7	60.4	66.2	71.0	10.6	+18
Women	55.0	61.3	64.4	70.7	75.9	11.5	+18

[1] As projected by Bureau of the Census.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 50.

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WILL INCREASE MORE THAN 25 MILLION BETWEEN 1969 AND 1980 + 4.5 MILLION OF THE INCREASE WILL BE BLACKS



Source: See appendix A.

Exh. 119

As population in working ages increases, so does the labor force. The size of the labor force increase depends on the share of the population who decide to work. By 1980, the black labor force is expected to total 12 million — 2.8 million more than in 1969 — because of the rapid increase of working-age blacks in the population. The black labor force will increase by almost one-third between 1970 and 1980, compared with almost one-fifth increase in the white labor force, according to BLS projections.

TABLE 51. LABOR FORCE BY RACE AND SEX, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1960, 1969, 1975[1], AND 1980[1]

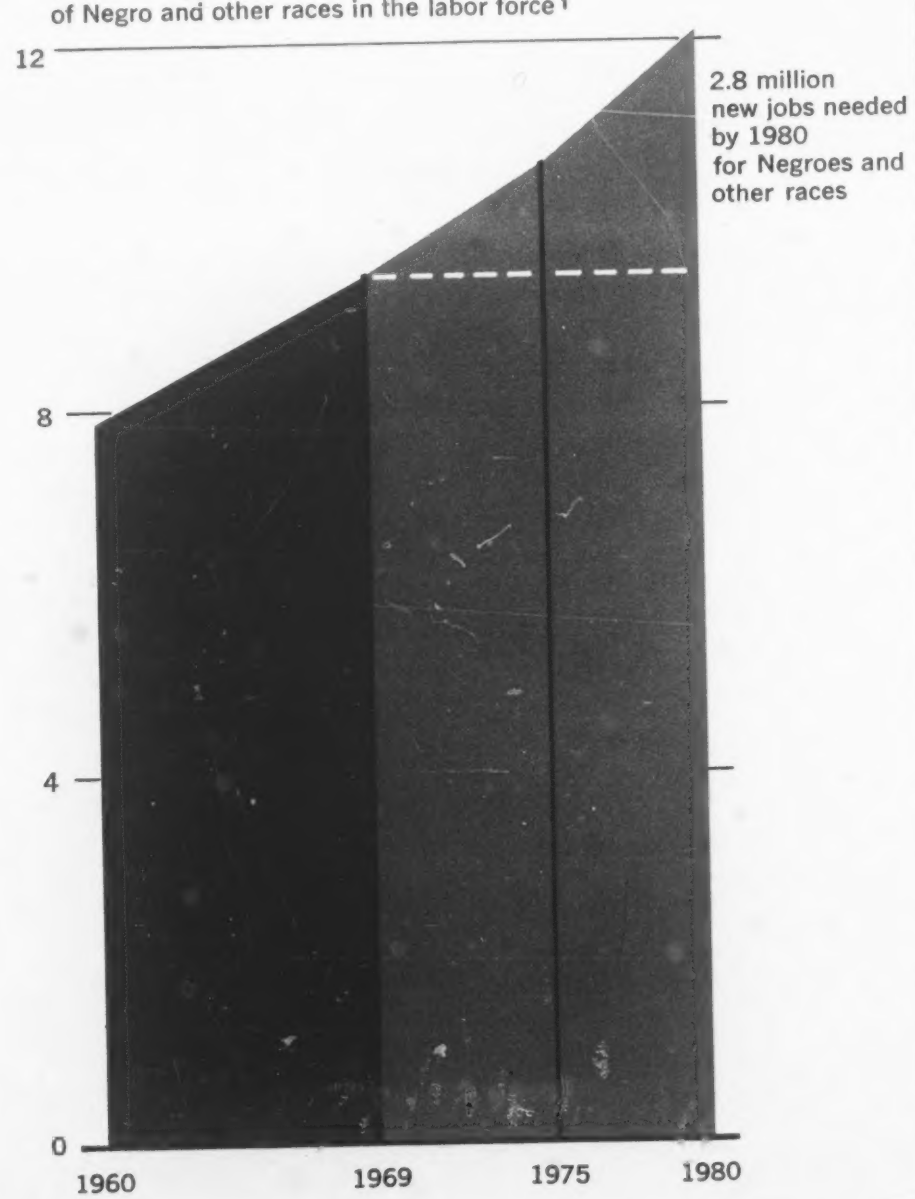
	Number (millions)				Change 1969-80	
Race and sex	1960	1969	1975[1]	1980[1]	Number	Percent
Negro and other races	7.9	9.5	10.7	12.1	2.8	30.7
Male	4.8	5.4	6.4	7.2	1.8	33.3
Female	3.1	3.9	4.3	4.9	1.0	25.6
White	64.2	74.9	82.1	88.6	13.7	18.3
Male	44.1	48.3	52.5	56.4	8.1	16.8
Female	20.1	26.6	29.6	32.3	5.7	21.4

[1] Projected by Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 51.

BETWEEN 1969 AND 1980, 2.8 MILLION BLACKS WILL BE ADDED TO THE LABOR FORCE



[1] People working or looking for work.

Source: See appendix A.

In the next 10 years, the proportions of men and of women in the black population who are in the labor force — working or looking for work are expected to become more like the white. About 77 percent of black men over 16 years of age were in the labor force in 1969. By 1980, this labor force participation rate will have edged up to 80 percent, the same as for white men. However, among black women — who have been more likely than white women to work outside their homes — the rate will edge downward. In 1969, half of all black women were in the labor force. By 1980, about 48 percent will be in the labor force, compared with 43 percent of all white women.

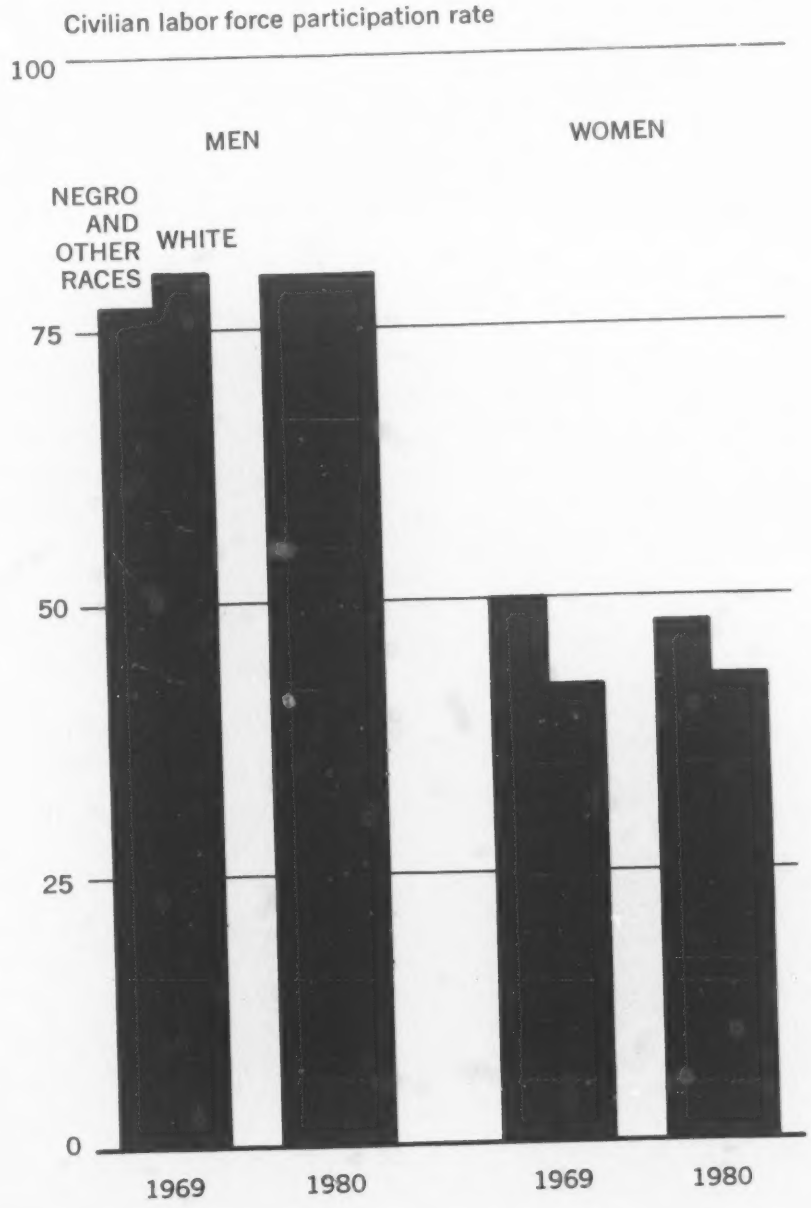
TABLE 52. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

Sex and race	1969	1980
All Persons	60	61
Men:		
Negro and other	77	80
White	80	80
Women:		
Negro and other	50	48
White	42	43

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 52.

THE PERCENT OF BLACK MEN IN THE LABOR FORCE IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE, AND OF BLACK WOMEN, TO DECREASE, BY 1980, BECOMING CLOSER TO THE WHITE RATES



Source: See appendix A.

In contrast with 1968, when one-third of the black labor force was 45 years old or over, only about one-fourth will be that old in 1980. More than half will be under 35 years of age, born after World War II, and educated in the era of atomic advance, urban migration, and social change that followed. Their increasing proportion will contribute to an increasingly sophisticated labor force in the future.

TABLE 53. DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOR FORCE BY AGE, 1960, 1968, AND 1980[1]

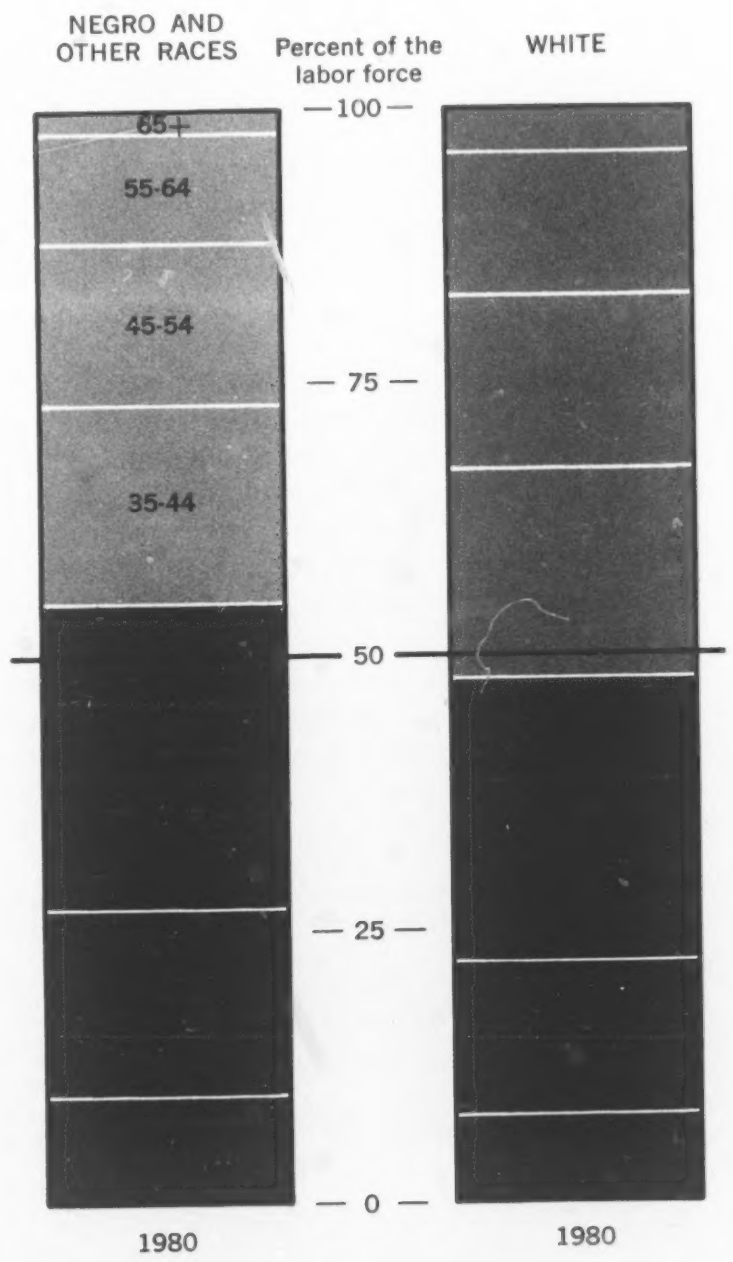
	Negro and other races			White		
Group	1960	1968	1980	1960	1968	1980
Number	7,894	9,106	12,093	64,210	73,166	88,634
Percent						
16 years old and over	100	100	100	100	100	100
16-19 years	7	9	10	7	9	8
20-24 years	12	15	17	10	13	14
25-34 years	24	23	28	21	20	26
35-44 years	24	21	18	23	21	19
45-54 years	19	18	15	21	20	16
55-64 years	11	11	10	13	14	13
65 years and over	3	3	2	5	4	3

[1] As projected by BLS.

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 53.

BY 1980, NEARLY HALF THE WHITE LABOR FORCE AND 60 PERCENT OF THE BLACK LABOR FORCE WILL BE UNDER 35 YEARS OLD



Source: See appendix A.

Differences between the educational qualifications of the black and the white labor force will continue into 1980. However, disparities will be much smaller, especially among young workers. By 1980, 74 percent of the blacks in the 25-34-year age group who are working or looking for work will have at least 4 years of high school education, compared with 84 percent of the whites in this age group, a difference of only 10 percentage points. In 1969, the difference was about 20 percentage points — 57 percent for blacks, compared with 76 percent for whites.

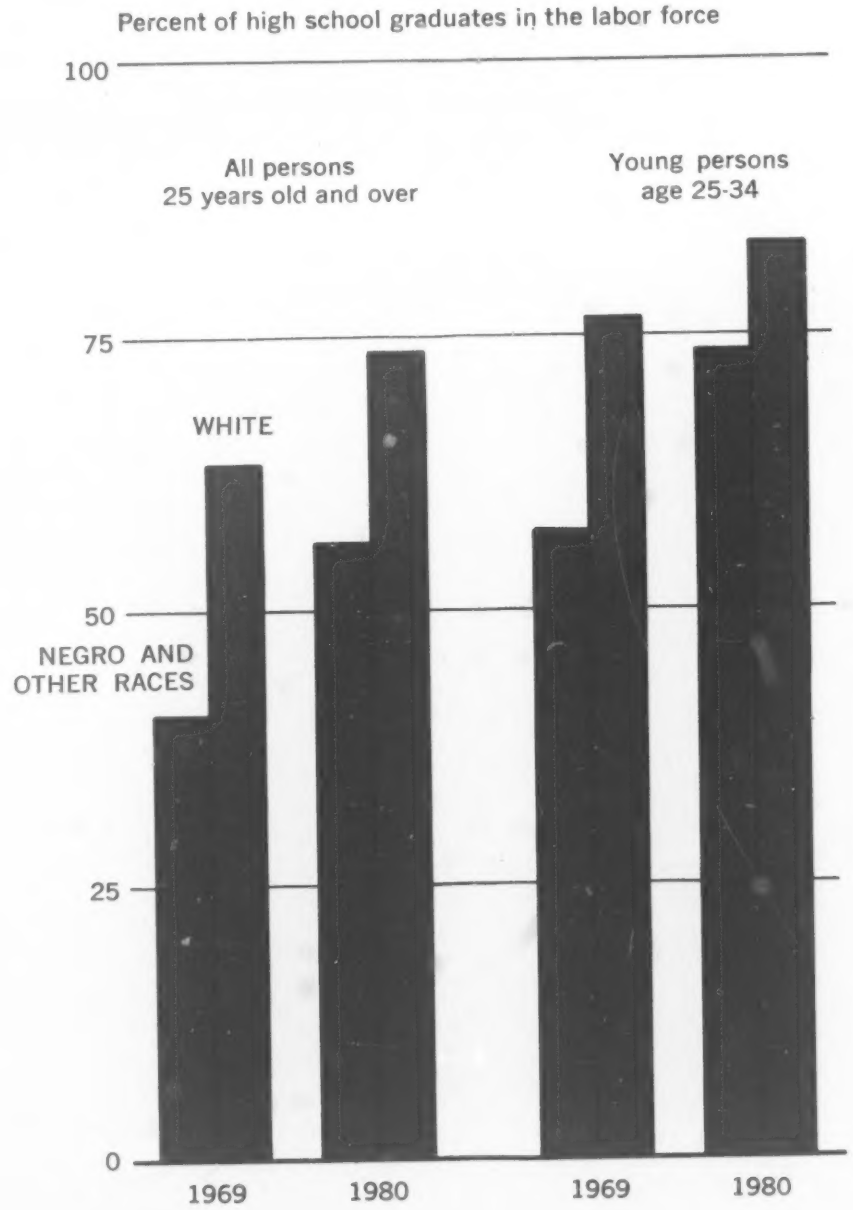
TABLE 54. PERCENT WITH FOUR YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL OR MORE, 1969 AND PROJECTED 1980, BY AGE AND RACE

	All ages 25 years old and over		Age 25-34	
Race	1969	1980	1969	1980
Negro and other races	40.8	56.1	57.1	73.6
White	63.5	73.4	76.4	83.5

Source: See appendix A.

CHART 54.

EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE BLACK AND WHITE LABOR FORCE WILL BE MUCH SMALLER BY 1980



Source: See appendix A.

USA 127

APPENDIX A Sources of Data

Chart and table

1: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), *The Social and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, 1969*, BLS Report 375, p. 2, published jointly with the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, as Current Population Survey (CPS), Series P–23, No. 29, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1970.
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *The Negroes in the United States: Their Economic and Social Situation*, BLS Bulletin 1511, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1966, p. 63.

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BLS Bulletin 1511, tables IA–3, IA–4, pp. 63 and 64.

3: BLS Report 375, CPS Series P–23, No. 29, p. 3.
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Chart and table

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12: BLS Report 375, CPS Series P–23, No. 29, p. 33.
BLS Bulletin 1511, table IIC–9, p. 130.

13: BLS Report 375, CPS Series P–23, No. 20, p. 40.
Employment and Earnings, January 1971, p. 127
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14: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings,* December 1969, table 8, p. 36.

15: BLS Bulletin 1511, p. 88.

16: BLS Report 375, CPS Series P–23, No. 29, p. 14.
BLS Bulletin 1511, table IIIA–1, p. 138.

17: BLS Report 375, CPS Series P–23, No. 29, p. 17.
BLS Bulletin 1511, table IIIA–6, pp. 139–141.

18: BLS Report 375, CPS Series P–23, No. 29, p. 16.

19: BLS Report 375, CPS Series P–23, No. 29, p. 15.
BLS Bulletin 1511, pp. 140–141.

20: BLS Report 375, CPS Series P–23, No. 29, p. 20.

21: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, *Consumer Income,* Series P–60, No. 75. (See also Series P–60, No. 66, table 12.)

22: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March 1968,* Special Labor Force Report 120, table U, p. A–25.

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26: BLS Report 375, CPS Series P–23, No. 29, p. 23. Orshansky, Mollie, "The Poor in City and Suburb, 1964," *Social Security Bulletin*, December 1966, p. 1.

27: BLS Report 375, CPS Series P–23, No. 29, pp. 70–73. BLS Bulletin 1511, pp. 184–186.

28: BLS Report 375, CPS Series P–23, No. 29, p. 71. BLS Bulletin 1511, pp. 183–186.

29: BLS Report 375, CPS Series P–23, No. 29, pp. 74 and 75.

30: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1968*, Vol. 1, "Natality," tables 1 and 2.

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45: See Source of data, chart 44.

46: See Source of data, chart 44.

47: Waldman, Elizabeth, "Vietnam War Veterans — Transition to Civilian Life," *Monthly Labor Review,* November 1970, p. 28.
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48: BLS Report 375, CPS Series P–23, No. 29, p. 89.
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49: Metropolitan Applied Research Center and Joint Center for Political Studies, Washington, D.C. Original data provided December 10, 1970.

50: Travis, Sophia, "The U.S. Labor Force Projections to 1985," *Monthly Labor Review,* February 1970, p. 3.
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52: BLS Bulletin 1673, p. 41.
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53: Travis, "The U.S. Labor Force Projections to 1985," table 5, p. 10.

54: Johnston, Denis F., "Education of Adult Workers: Projections to 1985," *Monthly Labor Review,* August 1970, pp. 52–55. See also chart on p. 50.

APPENDIX B

Appendix B. Selected List of Bibliographies and References on Black Americans (The selection process was aided immensely by the Library of Congress bibliography, *The Negroes in the United States: A Selected Bibliography*, listed below.)

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